



Lebanon Truce Arranged

Israelis Agree to First Restriction on Action Against PLO

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Israel agreed Friday to a cease-fire in its two-week war of attrition with Palestinian guerrilla forces in Lebanon, ending for the time being the most costly cross-border cycle of violence in more than three years.

It was the first time in Israel's 33-year history that an Israeli government has agreed not to conduct military operations against Palestinian forces anywhere, even temporarily.

U.S. special envoy Philip C. Habib made the surprise announcement in a statement he read after meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin. It declared:

"I have today reported to President Reagan that as of 13:30 hours (1:30 p.m.) local time, July 24, 1981, all hostile military actions between Lebanon and Israeli territory, in either direction, will cease."

At the White House, presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said that Mr. Reagan welcomed the announcement "as a hopeful and encouraging sign on the road to achieving peace in this critical region of the world."

However, the Israeli Army Command said Friday night that Palestinians "violated" the cease-fire agreement five and a half hours after it had been concluded. A spokesman said that Palestinians fired a round of rockets at the Israeli border town of Metulla and at the villages of the Christian enclave in southern Lebanon. Israeli forces did not return fire, the command said.

Mr. Begin said the Israeli Cabinet, which for two hours discussed Mr. Habib's proposal for a cessation of hostilities, endorsed the truce statement.

The agreement carried enormous implications for the Palestine Liberation Organization's long-standing attempts to attain a degree of recognition through an international agreement to which Israel was involved, even if indirectly. The careful phrasing of Mr. Habib's statement omitted any mention of the parties to the agreement, and did not mention the word "cease-fire," saying only that hostile actions between Lebanese and Israeli territory will stop.

But Israeli sources said it was obvious that tacit understandings had been reached by both Israel and the PLO through Mr. Habib and officials of the United Nations. Gen. Emanuel Erskine, commander of the UN truce-supervising organization, met with Mr. Habib before the U.S. envoy presented his proposals to Mr. Begin.

Statement Is Vague

The vagueness of the Habib statement enables Israel to deny having negotiated directly or indirectly with the PLO, while at the same time providing the PLO with the opportunity to continue to officially deny recognition of Israel's legitimacy.

When asked whether he regarded the agreement as a cease-fire, Uri Porat, Mr. Begin's press adviser, replied: "You can call it what you like. For me, it means silence in the north."

The agreement, which followed by several hours a Palestinian rocket attack on the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Shmona that killed a 65-year-old Israeli man and wounded 15 persons, also carried wide-ranging implications for the PLO's military wing, whose publicly stated reason for existence has always been the dismantling of the modern state of Israel and a return of the Palestinian exile community to what formerly was Palestine.

Details Kept Secret

While neither Mr. Begin nor Mr. Habib would disclose any details of the cease-fire agreement, Israeli sources said that it will effectively prevent the guerrillas from building up their military strength in southern Lebanon. Any indication (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Support Crumbling for CIA Chief

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Republican support for Central Intelligence Director William J. Casey crumbled hour by hour Friday but Mr. Casey vowed to stay on and to lay out his past business dealings.

Two key Republican senators, Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, chairman of the Intelligence Committee, in calling for Mr. Casey to step down.

Sen. Theodore F. Stevens of Alaska said he thought Mr. Casey would quit "for the good of the agency." Sen. William V. Roth Jr. of Delaware, a member of the Intelligence Committee, also demanded that Mr. Casey resign, saying he feels it is now "impossible" for Mr. Casey to effectively discharge his duties.

As the opposition built, President Reagan, leaving a Capitol Hill meeting with House Republicans on Friday, again expressed his faith in Mr. Casey. "I have changed my mind," he said, "I'm talking to senators today about the situation."

Mr. Casey said in a statement that he would deliver materials to the Senate Intelligence Committee on Monday that "will lay this entire controversy to rest."

The panel has asked Mr. Casey, who was Reagan's national campaign director, to respond to questions about his past business dealings, including allegations that he and other directors of a failed New Orleans farming venture drove the company into debt.

'Matters of Judgment'

Sen. Stevens, the No. 2 Republican in the Senate, said that a number of "matters of judgment" involving Mr. Casey troubled senators and that he perceived a solid, bipartisan desire from the entire committee that Mr. Casey step aside.

In a news conference Thursday night in the Capitol, Sen. Goldwater accused Mr. Casey of damaging the CIA and suggested that he quit. Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker of Tennessee said later that he would "back up Goldwater in whatever he decides to do."

Sen. Goldwater sharply criticized Mr. Casey's choice of Max C. Hugel, a New Hampshire businessman who worked on the Reagan presidential campaign, to be the CIA's director of operations, one of the most sensitive jobs in the government.

Sen. Goldwater called the news conference to deny a CBS report that he had privately told Mr. Casey to step down. But before the news conference was over, Sen. Goldwater had acknowledged repeatedly that he thought the Hugel appointment sufficient cause "for either Mr. Casey to decide to retire or for the president to ask him to retire."

Sen. Goldwater said the Intelligence Committee is investigating some apparent discrepancies in Mr. Casey's various accounts of his involvement in the failed New Orleans firm, Multiponics Inc. "I believe he's made the statement that he lost \$150,000. We have been told he made over \$750,000," the senator said.

Multiponics, a large-scale farming operation that went bankrupt in 1971, has been the subject of two court rulings that portrayed Multiponics officers and directors, including Mr. Casey, as deceptive and self-serving businessmen who drove the company into debt and misled investors in a \$3.5-million fund-raising effort.

Sen. Goldwater also said that committee investigators assigned last week to look into Mr. Casey's activities have "some suspicion" that there are missing records.

Mr. Hugel, whose lack of experience was roundly criticized by intelligence professionals when Mr. Casey appointed him, resigned last week, a few hours after the publication of charges of two former stockbrokers who accused Mr. Hugel of conspiring with them to improperly boost the stock of Mr. Hugel's firm, Brother International Corp.

Thomas R. McNeill and his brother, Samuel F. McNeill — both of whom have since disappeared — alleged that Mr. Hugel secretly supported their efforts to illegally boost trading in Brother's stock by leaking them confidential information.



IRANIAN ELECTION VIOLENCE — Police in Vienna took away two of the 37 persons arrested Friday after about 50 Iranians attacked the Iranian Embassy, a polling site for the Iranian presidential election. Nine persons were wounded in the attack, carried out to protest the voting. Election-related violence was also reported in Ankara and in Tehran. Page 2.

Haig Says U.S. to Keep Hold on Jets

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said Friday that the United States is not ready to let Israel have 10 F-16 jet fighters because of its agreement to a cease-fire with Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon.

"We are going to be watching the situation very carefully for hours and days and perhaps weeks ahead," Mr. Haig said in a U.S. television interview.

The Reagan administration has delayed delivery of the planes in response to attacks by Israeli jets deep into Lebanon.

Israel had said that the postponements were unjust, but Mr. Haig said the escalation of violence in the area "made it inappropriate for the president to send that kind of lethal equipment into Israel."

Reagan Decision

The suspension first was imposed by Mr. Reagan on June 10, three days after Israel bombed an Iraqi nuclear reactor with U.S.-supplied planes. That suspension involved four aircraft. A second suspension on July 20, which came after Israeli jets bombed Beirut, affected the original four F-16s and six additional jets.

Mr. Haig said that the United States was "very encouraged" about the cease-fire and that Mr. Habib will resume his earlier efforts to defuse tensions over the presence of Soviet-built Syrian anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon.

"Now clearly, the border area of southern Lebanon is an additional factor that will have to be dealt with, and we hope effectively," Mr. Haig said.

He said there were no new channels used to negotiate the cease-fire. "I don't think there are any tricky little keys involved," he said.

"There's nothing new or unusual that was done that hasn't been under way for a considerable period of time."

The cease-fire was announced after the Reagan administration appeared to back away from official criticism of Prime Minister Menachem Begin for Israel's two-week military offensive into Lebanon.

"We feel they [the Israelis] are as committed to a cessation of hostilities and violence as we are," State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said on Thursday. "Of course, we think Begin shares our objectives."

Mr. Haig said that it took "a degree of moderation and responsibility on all sides" to bring about the cease-fire. "I think it's a very encouraging first step. After all, we have achieved what we had hoped for in the immediate sense."

Other officials, who asked not to be identified, said that the administration believed that continued criticism of Mr. Begin could impair efforts to ease tensions in the area.

The policy shift was an apparent response to heavy media coverage of recent remarks criticizing Mr. Begin by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark.

White House chief of staff James A. Baker 3d said that the verbal attacks on Mr. Begin represented "value judgments" by the two Cabinet officials and did not necessarily reflect Mr. Reagan's views. On Wednesday, presidential spokesman Larry Speakes said Mr. Weinberger was speaking for the administration.

Mr. Weinberger charged Wednesday that the Israeli bombing of PLO enclaves in Beirut — in which hundreds of civilians were killed — had sabotaged efforts by Mr. Habib to negotiate a settlement to the Syrian missile crisis.

Mr. Clark, Mr. Haig's top deputy and a friend of Mr. Reagan's, was quoted as saying Wednesday that the administration's attitude toward Mr. Begin was one of "disappointment and maybe some embarrassment."

Reagan Tells Schmidt He Wants Arms Talks

Reuter
BONN — President Reagan has sent a letter to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt giving a clear commitment to reopen disarmament talks with Moscow on European nuclear missiles, a West German government spokesman said Friday.

Mr. Reagan's letter, sent just before the seven-nation economic summit in Ottawa, was a written assurance which made Washington's stance on East-West arms talks absolutely clear, the spokesman said.

He did not give details of the letter, but excerpts published in all major West German newspapers on Friday repeated statements by U.S. government officials that Washington wanted to resume talks on the missiles this year.

Mr. Reagan said he was working on the assumption that formal negotiations could start between mid-November and mid-December. This would be after preliminary talks planned between U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in New York in September.

The Bonn spokesman said Mr. Reagan's letter to Mr. Schmidt cleared away any doubts about U.S. intentions and could lead to less polemics and a more practical attitude toward talks.

The Schmidt government, which has been prominent among West European states in pressing for a quick resumption of arms negotiations, has clearly attached particular importance to Mr. Reagan's written assurances.

The letter said Washington wished to carry out both parts of a 1979 NATO decision on modernization of medium-range missiles in Europe.

The decision was to deploy 572 Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe in late 1983, while at the same time offering arms talks with Moscow.

Mr. Reagan was quoted as saying in the letter that he had personally made the decision on U.S. commitment to East-West talks. He said he wanted to give the clearest assurance that he set the greatest store on carrying out his decision.

The president was reported to have said the fact that the Soviet weapons systems under discussion were aimed only at Western Europe did not alter U.S. determination to limit a common threat.

INSIDE

Bank Inquiry

The First National Bank of Boston, an old, proper and prosperous institution, has developed an unorthodox style of commercial lending that has become the subject of a number of investigations and court proceedings. Page 9.

Plastic Heart

Surgeons in Houston removed the heart of a 36-year-old man who had a coronary attack on the operating table, and replaced it with a heart of plastic, only the third artificial heart known to have been implanted in a human being. Page 3.

Summer Guests

When friends decide to spend some of their summer vacation at your place, you can end up as their chauffeur and cook if you don't think out the logistics of coexistence before they arrive. A few tips on making it go a bit more smoothly. Page 6W in Weekend.

Fight for Markets Draws New Doughboys

By Ward Sinclair
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — In October, bakers from throughout China will converge on Peking to attend a \$1.5-million model bakery, where they will learn how to convert wheat into Western-style breads, biscuits and pastries.

Not long after that will come a model flour mill and a model noodle factory. As the Chinese learn new baking and wheat-processing techniques, a camper van equipped with an oven and baking equipment will be going from town to town in the Philippines, teaching people there how to be better bakers.

Similar vans are ticketed for similar tasks in Mexico and Indonesia. In Taiwan, bakers attend special classes and study their craft by correspondence courses in Chinese.

Record Harvest Projected

These events are financed in part by U.S. wheat farmers, and they are aimed at stimulating foreign taste and demand for wheat. Especially U.S. wheat.

With this year's U.S. harvest projected to hit record levels, and with the government facing the prospect of paying farmers \$400 million or more in target price subsidies for unsold wheat, everything counts in the fight to expand world markets.

The farmers' effort is carried out in part by Wheat Associates, a little-known organization financed in part by wheat growers, in part by the U.S. government and in part by 92 countries in which the U.S. wheat-promotion campaigns are carried out.

All 92 countries are customers or potential customers of the United States, which accounts for about half of the wheat sold globally. U.S. farmers last year sold abroad roughly \$4 billion worth of their \$9.4-billion wheat crop. This year's looming record crop means more work for Wheat Associates.

Wherever there is a possibility of U.S. wheat finding a buyer, Wheat Associates pushes programs of the sort established in China, Taiwan and the Philippines. For Japan and the European nations, the programs tend to be technical. For the developing nations, they are more basic, how-to-bake, how-to-mill programs.

The U.S. Feed Grains Council, also grower-supported, does similar work in the effort to open overseas corn and soybean markets.

Wheat Associates, with a \$10-million budget this year, was formed in early 1980 with the merger of Western Wheat Associates and Great Plains Wheat, separate market promotion organizations sponsored by farmers. The marriage has caused some strains between the states and board members faithful to the predecessor groups' differing philosophies, but the general promotional effort goes on.

About \$2 million of the Wheat Associates budget comes from wheat farmers, who contribute with per-bushel checkoff fees through state associations. About \$4 million is provided for in a U.S. Department of Agriculture contract for market development, and the balance comes from the countries in which Wheat Associates works.

Through its network of offices here and in 11 world capitals, Wheat Associates keeps a collective ear to the ground — not just toward starting instructional programs or wheedling alien palates, but also in helping present and former customers remember that U.S. wheat can be delivered on demand.

India, for example, declared self-sufficiency in wheat in 1976 and left the world market. But Wheat Associates kept its office open in Delhi, waiting for the inevitable time when India would again need to buy wheat abroad.

"We knew they wouldn't forever stay out of the market," said the association president, Larry Montgomery. "We maintained our services there, when Australia and Canada didn't."

Deal With India

In early June, officials from the Indian Embassy telephoned with some elementary questions about the way U.S. wheat was traded, graded and shipped. Last week, less than two months after those first tentative calls were made, India spent about \$300 million in cash for 1.5 million metric tons of wheat.

India plans to buy more, but its trade officials here will not say how much they will seek or when. Chances are that India will buy its wheat here. Its buyers were squirreled away in the U.S. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

EEC Ministers Out Draft Budget by 1 Billion ECUs

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — Member governments, worried about public spending at home, chopped more than 1 billion European currency units Friday from the European Economic Community's 1982 draft budget.

"All the member countries are under pressure to strictly curtail their expenditures and we were working with this in mind," said Dutch Financial Secretary Nigel Wilsen, chairman of an EEC finance ministers' meeting that ended the cuts. "We are having problems finding money."

The 22.1-billion-ECU package is for social, regional and other non-obligatory EEC programs in 1982, requested by the European Commission. In addition, the draft envisions spending about 1 billion ECUs less on agriculture than the commission proposed. An ECU is worth \$1.02.

EEC Budget Commissioner Giuseppe Tognolatti, an advocate of European-wide social programs, angrily denounced the ministers' cuts as "totally unserious" and a "dereliction of duty."

The approach adopted is lackluster and the result is far short of what the European taxpayer is entitled to. Mr. Tognolatti told a news conference in Brussels that the new draft budget was "a dereliction of duty."

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Swedish Socialists on Upswing After 5-Year Hiatus

Economic Woes, Tax-Cut Fiasco Add to Party's Hopes for Return to Power

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service
STOCKHOLM — After lurching away from Socialism in 1976, Sweden now seems to be lurching back after five years of government by non-Socialist parties whose divisiveness has brought little movement away from welfare state concepts.

Opinion polls suggest that the Social Democrats, who ran the country for 44 years until 1976 and gained 43.4 percent of the vote in the last elections, in 1979, will win a majority in the next elections in the fall of 1982.

The non-Socialist parties not only have instituted more nationalization of business than the Social Democrats ever attempted but also must carry the weight of an economic crisis.

The Swedish Federation of Industries predicts a 1-percent decline in gross national product this year, a 3-percent fall in industrial output and a 6-percent reduction in industrial investment. The current-account deficit is projected at \$5.5 billion for 1981, and inflation is running at 10 to 14 percent.

The non-Socialist parties may argue that they inherited an enfeebled economy, suffering from the enormous wage settlements and restrictive laws of the Social Democratic era, but it is difficult for them to show which aspects of life they have improved. At the current rate of growth, some critics maintain, national income will be entirely absorbed after 1985 by state expenditures.

It is possible that in an election campaign much of this could be glossed over. But the non-Socialist parties also failed in an attempt to pass a law bringing extensive tax reductions, the most obsessive theme in Swedish public life and a symbol in all discussion about whether change can take place.

'Historic Change'

"What we were talking about would have been a historic change," said Gösta Bohman, the leader of the Moderate Party, representing financial and business interests. "What was originally proposed was a tax law that would have made it more interesting for people to work and produce and invest, which just is not the case in Sweden since taxes just make any extra effort uninteresting."

The proposal that the non-Socialist coalition had developed involved limiting tax increases on additional income beyond earned income to 50 percent for most industrial workers. For the average middle-management employee, the percentage would be reduced from 85 to 75 percent.

The average worker, earning \$15,058 in 1981, now pays \$5,523 in taxes. Any money earned over that level is taxed at the rate of 59 percent. A person earning \$37,644 a year would pay \$22,788 in taxes and 85 percent on all extra income.

A classic example of the effect of this kind of incremental tax is the case of a paper and pulp manufacturer who offered his workers a bonus of \$2,000 in 1979 if they worked between Christmas and New Year's and was turned down because taxes made the bonus meaningless.

The tax proposal died in May when the Center and Liberal parties told the Moderate Party, the largest and most conservative partner in the coalition, that they were having second thoughts about the tax program. They wanted it delayed a year, and they wanted it accompanied by a tightening of the tax law that would eliminate the possibility of a number of write-offs.

The program chosen by the Centerists and Liberals was essentially that of the Social Democratic Party. "They were terrified of putting a meaningful reform through and at the last minute, literally overnight, changed their stance," Mr. Bohman said.

Breach of Faith

The write-offs limited by the bill largely affect homeowners and may lead to depressing the housing market even if the tax cuts are eventually passed, experts say. Mr. Bohman said this was an intolerable breach of faith for conservative voters, and he pulled his party out of the coalition, leaving a minority government of Centerists and Liberals.

The lesson of the tax fight appeared to be that the so-called bourgeois coalition, with the exception of the Moderates, was not bourgeois at all but rather a kind of Social Democratic mutant, unable to deal directly with the weight of the welfare state. For consistency, the tax cuts would have required major cuts in social services and these seemed too great a part of the Swedish consensus.

The Social Democrats watched events with almost unbelieving glee. Ingvar Carlsson, chairman of the party's Crisis Program Committee, said, "It put us in a position where we would have to do something very stupid to lose next fall."

What the Social Democrats are offering, is a new sales tax on luxury goods, a new tax on production and capital, further tightening of tax loopholes, an energy program emphasizing coal and the burning of peat for heating, progressive revaluation of the krona and a profit-sharing program that, instead of tax cuts, is supposed to create incentive and wage restraint.

The Social Democratic program wrenches Swedish idealism a bit because it involves a "buy Swedish" campaign that would seem to contradict a traditionally anti-protectionist stance.

None of this has increased confidence in the political process or the politicians. A poll made public last month shows that, among public figures, King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia have considerably greater credibility than Premier Thorbjörn Fälldin, the Social Democratic leader Olof Palme, or Mr. Bohman.

Schmidt Is Blaming U.S. Rates For Deep Cuts in Bonn Budget

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

BONN — Unable to talk President Reagan into bringing down U.S. interest rates, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is turning Washington's tight monetary policy to political advantage by blaming it for deeper cuts in Bonn's own budget.

In post-summit comments appearing in the West German press, Mr. Schmidt said that high U.S. interest rates will require Bonn to take more "cruel" steps in reducing government borrowing to ease pressure on West German interest rates.

Mr. Schmidt never expected Mr. Reagan to pledge a relaxation of interest rates during the seven-nation conference of leaders in Ottawa. The chancellor's use of the United States as a scapegoat reflects the pressure on him to rally support for unpleasant sacrifices his government will ask West Germans to make in the next few months.

Other remarks by Mr. Schmidt

and his aides following the summit conference reflect general satisfaction with the outcome. Mr. Schmidt praised the teamwork he had with President Francois Mitterrand of France. The two had met in Bonn the weekend before to coordinate European positions on East-West trade, defense, energy and other issues.

Pipeline Defended

Bonn officials took special pride in the defense they gave at Ottawa of European trade with the Soviet Union and, in particular, of a planned pipeline project. Bonn is supplying much of the steel and financing for the six-nation project to bring Siberian natural gas to Western Europe.

As if to underscore Europe's determination to go ahead with the deal despite U.S. misgivings, Deutsche Bank said in a statement Friday that West German banks and the Soviet Union reached an agreement that represents the "necessary precondition" for completion of contracts on goods to be supplied for construction of the pipeline. The bank gave no details of the agreement, but said it expected a final accord before the end of the year.

Talks on Bonn's 1982 budget are scheduled for this weekend between Cabinet ministers and coalition partners. The negotiations are viewed as a major test of the 12-year-old ruling partnership between Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic Party and the more conservative Free Democratic Party.

West German papers are filled with speculation about the cuts to be proposed in order to meet Finance Minister Hans Matthofer's announced goal of holding the budget to roughly \$50 billion — a feat that will require cuts of up to \$8.2 billion, equal to about 1 percent of West Germany's gross national product.

Prospect Unsettling

For Social Democrats, who have expanded social benefits during their tenure in office, the prospect of trimming welfare programs is deeply unsettling. For a West German public accustomed to steady economic growth and increasing government spending, the prospect of reductions is threatening.

Warnings of budget cuts have come for weeks in view of the slowed German economy and weakened Deutsche mark. But now the government has the chance to lay part of the blame outside West Germany.

Even so, Mr. Schmidt was warned Thursday in several newspaper editorials — just as he has been cautioned recently by the central bank and government economic advisers — not to use U.S. interest rate policy as an alibi for overdue West German economy measures.

"It is true," the Stuttgarter Zeitung said, "that the U.S. interest rate policy is bad for the German economy, but the responsibility for budget changes is much older than this American policy.... The attempt to blame Washington for what the German citizen is in for is regrettable for two reasons: first, it supports those who already have anti-American feelings; and second, this kind of policy doesn't help to create the basis for international trust that was so often spoken of in Ottawa."

Deficit Tripled

It has taken more than a year of economic deterioration for Bonn to get serious about tackling its spending problem. The first dramatically startling indication of West German economic consumption came in 1979 when the current account, which measures trade and some financial transactions in the balance of payments, showed a deficit for the first time in 15 years. The deficit tripled to about \$12 billion last year and is expected to deepen this year.

Government spending became an issue in last year's national election campaign. When the voters gave Free Democrats a stronger hand in governing with the Social Democrats, the junior coalition partner pressed for budget cuts last autumn. They won only \$750 million worth, plus a pledge from the Social Democrats to hold the 1981 spending increase to 4 percent.

But the increases ran over 7 percent because of unexpected rises in unemployment compensation, military overruns, aid to Poland and higher interest payments on government debt — factors that could continue to plague Bonn's budgeting next year.

International confidence in the mark has eroded, pushing it down more than 25 percent against the dollar since the start of the year. Its strength is seen as depending on how well the Bonn coalition meets its 1982 budget targets.

Battle for U.S. Markets Draws New Doughboys

(Continued from Page 1)

around to U.S. ports and trading centers to get a sense of the quality and availability of wheat. Then Wheat Associates helped them put together their bids.

Around the world, Wheat Associates is doing similar things, attempting to persuade buyers that U.S. wheat is the way to go in feeding hungry masses, changing dietary habits, improving nutrition generally.

Success in Japan

The model bakery, the model mill and noodle factory in China are examples. China, Wheat Associates and the U.S. Department of Agriculture will jointly spend about \$10 million in the next four years on these projects. Four Chinese master bakers spent the past year in Manhattan, Kan., learning the skills they will teach. On the way home, they stopped in Tokyo for a quick course in doughnut-making.

Charge of Trying To Kill Siamese Twins Dropped

The Associated Press

DANVILLE, Ill. — An Illinois judge has dismissed charges that a family doctor and parents of severely deformed twin boys joined at the waist tried to starve the infants to death, the prosecutor said.

Judge Richard Scott ruled that there was no probable cause for trying the defendants on charges of attempted murder and lesser counts, prosecutor Ed Litak said. But Mr. Litak said he might seek to reinstate the charges through grand jury indictments.

The judge, who was out of town, gave his ruling in a telephone conversation with Mr. Litak and defense attorneys.

Dr. Robert Mueller, his wife, Pamela Schopp, and Dr. Petra Warren, the family physician, had been charged with attempted murder, conspiracy to murder and endangering the life and health of the children at the medical center where they were born May 5.

The babies have been placed in state custody in a Chicago hospital, where they were reported last week to be in stable condition. A state official said doctors concluded after medical tests that an operation to separate the twins would result in death for both. The infants share a lower spine, one deformed leg and part of the digestive system.

U.S.-Soviet Talks

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States and the Soviet Union will meet early next month to begin "exploratory talks" on a new grain agreement, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said Friday.

No date was announced for the talks, which are expected to last two or three days. They will take place in Vienna if the Russians agree to that location.

OECD Leader Confirms Plan To Quit in '82

PARIS — Emile van Lennep, secretary-general of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, on Friday confirmed his intention to relinquish the post next April 1.

In a statement issued at the agency's Paris headquarters, Mr. van Lennep, 66, a former treasurer general in the Dutch Finance Ministry, said he recalled that his decision to step down on April 1, 1982, was announced in 1979, when the OECD elected him to a third five-year term.

Possible successors are being mentioned in diplomatic and government circles, senior diplomats said. Among them are former or acting ministers and senior officials from Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland and Canada.

The diplomats said OECD's next secretary-general could come from almost any of the agency's member countries except the organization's major economic powers — the United States, Britain, West Germany, France or Japan.

Mr. van Lennep's predecessor was Thorolf Kristensen, a former Danish finance minister, who served as OECD's first secretary-general from 1961 until 1969.



PROTESTERS KEEP OUT — Fencing contractors secured barbed wire atop a fence around the rugby field in Hamilton, New Zealand, where the South African national team was to play a local team on Saturday. Cattle trucks and trailers were also placed around the grounds in preparation for an expected assault by 10,000 anti-apartheid protesters seeking to stop the game, the South Africans' second in a 16-match, seven-week tour of New Zealand.

Iran Votes for President Amid Violence

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Iranian voters turned out in "extraordinary" numbers Friday to choose a successor to Abolhassan Bani-Sadr as president, despite violence by counterrevolutionaries and "American lackey agents" that killed five persons, according to Tehran radio monitored here.

The broadcast said that election officials ran out of paper ballots at six locations because of the high voter turnout.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, meanwhile, issued a last-minute appeal for an election boycott, in a clandestine radio broadcast Thursday night.

"I am your legal president, you have to resist," said Mr. Bani-Sadr, whom Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini dismissed as president last month. "I will return one day."

Speaking in Farsi, Mr. Bani-Sadr said in his first broadcast since going into hiding in mid-June: "This is a government of terror and strangulation. I am in Iran and will soon return."

Recognizable Voice

Some residents of Tehran who heard the statement said they recognized the voice of Mr. Bani-Sadr, who has been reported hiding with Kurdish tribes in northwestern Iran near the border with Turkey.

The leftist underground group Mujahaddin Khaleq had vowed to disrupt the elections, in which Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai was expected to win easily over three other candidates from the ruling, clergy-dominated Islamic Revolutionary Party.

Tehran radio said that a bomb exploded under a bridge in front of the government's office in the south Tehran suburb of Shahr Ray, killing two persons and wounding two, and that a Revolutionary Guard was killed when a bomb planted by "American lackey agents" exploded in a central Tehran square.

The radio also said that members of the Mujahaddin Khaleq ambushed and killed two Revolutionary Guards in Tehran.

Protests Abroad

There also were protests at several Iranian consulates overseas where voting was taking place.

In Ankara, a band of leftists took over the consulate and ripped open the ballot box, which they said contained six votes for Mr. Rajai and one for a popular female singer in Tehran. Two persons were reported injured in a scuffle between pro- and anti-government Iranians. The protesters surrendered to police after about an hour.

In Vienna, nine persons were injured, including two wounded by gunfire, during violence that erupted in an attempted occupation of the Iranian Embassy there, police said. Peaceful demonstrations were reported in Bonn and Munich.

The voters were also choosing 39 members of the Majlis (parliament), including replacements for more than 20 deputies killed last month with more than 50 other people in the bombing of the Islamic Revolutionary Party headquarters in Tehran.

Agenda Item

Food supplies were scheduled to be a main item on the agenda during a meeting Friday of Solidarity's national commission in Gdansk. It was the first important Solidarity council meeting since the Communist Party's emergency congress ended Monday.

Government proposals to increase food prices by 200 to 400 percent would also be discussed Friday. Officials at the union's Gdansk headquarters said the price rises are part of a major economic recovery program. The government will need Solidarity's support if the increases are to be implemented without major protests.

The union's leader, Lech Walesa, said in a speech Thursday that price rises were indispensable but should be the last component of the economic reform.

Another item on the agenda Friday in Gdansk was worker self-management, on which there are substantial differences between Solidarity and the government. Solidarity says the system will be effective only if the workers can elect and control their bosses. Mr. Walesa said both sides should make concessions on the issue.

On Friday, the government announced an early retirement plan designed to cushion the effects of layoffs when plants and enterprises are closed down. Women and men will be able to retire five years earlier, aged 50 and 55 respectively.

House Votes To Build Controversial Reactor

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House voted Friday to begin construction of the \$3.2-billion Clinch River breeder reactor, rejecting arguments that the project, in the planning stage for more than a decade, has become a white elephant of the nuclear age.

The House defeated an amendment that would have deleted from an appropriations bill \$228-million in start-up construction funds for the reactor. The Tennessee project still must be approved by the Senate.

The item is part of a \$13.2-billion appropriations bill for energy and water development projects next year.

Poland Reduces Rations; Solidarity Backs Protests

By Brian Mooney
Reuters

WARSAW — Mayor Jozef Niewiadomski of Lodz, Poland's second largest city, has been sending telegrams to Warsaw almost every other day pleading for more meat, local officials of the independent union Solidarity said Friday. On Thursday night, the Polish government announced a 20-percent reduction in monthly meat rations.

Solidarity officials said that the mayor, in explaining the reasons behind a chronic meat shortage in Lodz, told them his requests to Warsaw were ignored. His predicament, shared by his colleagues across the country, illustrates the dilemma that led to the reduction in meat rations.

The trade union officials said they decided after meeting with Mayor Niewiadomski to go ahead with hunger protests in Lodz next week, including a march planned for next Thursday, to put pressure on Warsaw authorities. A similar march was planned for Kutno this Saturday.

Solidarity immediately condemned the government's decision to reduce monthly basic meat rations from 3.5 to 3 kilograms (7.7 to 6.6 pounds) a person. It said the government should increase imports.

Polish shops have a shortfall of 14,000 metric tons of meat a month, but government officials say the country cannot afford to make up the difference with imports. Mayor Niewiadomski said Warsaw supplies only enough meat for Lodz's registered population of 1.24 million. That does not provide for the 120,000 workers who commute from nearby towns.

Habib Announces Accord To Stop Lebanon Conflict

(Continued from Page 1)

of a buildup in the south, it was understood, would be interpreted by Israel as a violation of the agreement and the cease-fire would be abrogated.

Israeli sources said that Lebanon will be allowed to rebuild the bridges spanning the Litani and Zaharani rivers that were destroyed in Israeli bombing raids, but that the bridges cannot be used for deploying Palestinian forces.

Although it was unclear from the statement what constitutes the "hostile actions," Mr. Habib said would cease, Israeli sources said they interpreted the agreement as allowing the continuation of reconnaissance flights over Lebanon by the Israeli Air Force. Israel has maintained that these flights are essential to maintaining Israel's security and preventing a surprise cross-border attack by Palestinian forces.

It was also unclear to what extent Syria, which maintains approximately 30,000 troops in Lebanon, might be a party to the agreement. Since the Habib statement said that "all hostile military actions" across the border would cease, it could be interpreted that Israel would be prohibited from attacking the Syrian surface-to-air missiles that were deployed in central Lebanon's Bekaa Valley on April 28 after the downing of two Syrian helicopters by Israeli jets.

Israeli sources emphasized that the ambiguity of the agreement,

which one official here called a "gentlemen's agreement," offered both sides a wide latitude of interpretation, but was drafted on the assumption that both sides wanted a cessation of hostilities.

However, opposition leader Shimon Peres said that the PLO "had scored some points needlessly" as a result of Mr. Begin's being drawn into an extended conflict in Lebanon and that Israel had paid a "political price."

Meanwhile, the Arab League Joint Defense Council, meeting in emergency session in Tunis, warned the United States of "comprehensive measures" of reprisal if it continued to support Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Arab world. The session, requested by the PLO over the Lebanon crisis, opened Thursday evening and ended Friday with a terse statement threatening unspecified reprisals.

Before the announcement of the truce Friday, Israeli commandos made another raid on the Lebanese coast south of Beirut. Israel indicated that the raid was a small operation, while the Palestinians claimed they had driven off a major force. The results reported by each were about the same.

The Israeli military command said the raiders attacked two Palestinian vehicles six miles north of Sidon and killed several guerrillas. The Israeli troops suffered no casualties and returned safely to Israel, the command said.

\$2-Million Theft in U.S.

The Associated Press

MIAMI — A man and a woman held up a jeweler Thursday, bound and gagged him and made off with \$2 million in diamonds and cash in the city's biggest jewel theft in years, police said.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

By 1911
5 Rue Daubou, PARIS
Just left the taxi driver
"sank too deep into"
Folkentum Str. 9, Munich.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Chinese, Defying Vatican, Consecrate Bishops

Reuters

PEKING — China's Catholic Church consecrated five new bishops Friday in defiance of the Vatican. The appointments, the first in months, were a further blow to Vatican hopes of a reconciliation and clear signal to Pope John Paul II that the Chinese church intends to maintain its independence from the Vatican.

The ceremony in Peking's Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception was the first consecration involving more than one bishop since before the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76, during which virtually all religious activities were suppressed.

The appointments of the new bishops were approved at a meeting in Peking of the church's ruling body, shortly after a dispute with the Vatican over the pope's appointment of a provincial Chinese bishop last month. The Chinese church broke with Rome in 1957 in order to survive under Communist rule.

Madrid Security Conference Agrees to Adjourn

The Associated Press

MADRID — The 35-nation European Security Conference agreed Friday to adjourn until late October. The East-West meeting has been deadlocked for eight months on the key issues of human rights and military security.

Swiss delegate Edward Brunner stopped short of calling the Madrid meeting to review the 1975 Helsinki agreements a failure. But he said reporters prospects for eventual agreement were dimmed by "the present international situation."

British chief delegate John Wilberforce told the meeting that agreement had been blocked by "the conduct of certain governments." He told reporters later he was referring primarily to the Soviet Union. The delegations from Europe, the United States and Canada began meeting last November.

Lisbon Premier Assailed by Coalition Partner

Reuters

LISBON — Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemão has come under open attack from Basilio Horta, the Christian Democratic minister of state and the No. 2 figure in Portugal's center-right government.

Mr. Horta charged the premier with being politically weak and said that Mr. Pinto Balsemão was losing the political confidence entrusted to him by his own Social Democratic Party. He said that "the Social Democrats should decide once and for all whether Pinto Balsemão should continue as their leader."

Mr. Horta's remarks followed a meeting of the Social Democratic parliamentary group Thursday, where, party sources said, the premier came under severe criticism.

Undercover Methods of Abscam Probe Upheld

United Press International

NEW YORK — A federal judge on Friday upheld the undercover methods used in the Abscam political corruption investigation and set aside the convictions of seven defendants, including those of four former congressmen.

Judge George Pratt ruled said the seven were not victims of entrapment and government misconduct. "This court is satisfied that all of the defendants were proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, that the trials accorded to them were fair... and that there are no circumstances requiring a new trial for any of the defendants," he said. In the investigation, FBI operatives posed as representatives of a phony Arab sheikh seeking to buy political favors in the United States.

Russia Bars Argentine Bid To Examine Plane Wreck

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW — Soviet authorities have turned down a request by the Argentine Embassy to examine the wreckage of a cargo plane until they have positively identified it, an embassy spokesman said Friday. Argentina has said the aircraft was Argentine.

In Nicosia, meanwhile, a weekly newspaper reported Friday that the plane had been ferrying military supplies from Israel to Iran.

Tass reported Wednesday that an airplane — it did not specify what kind or nationality — crashed last Saturday after entering Soviet airspace "from the direction of Iran" and colliding with a Soviet plane over Armenia. The Argentine Foreign Ministry later said the plane was a Canadian turboprop owned by a private Argentine airline and carrying a four-man crew.

The Argentine ambassador to Moscow, Leopoldo Bravo, asked the Soviet Foreign Ministry on Thursday to allow a team from the embassy to examine the plane and "see what happened to the crew."

an embassy spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman said Soviet authorities told Mr. Bravo that this was not possible because Soviet experts were still examining the wreckage.

The English-language Cyprus Weekly, quoting unidentified sources in London, said the plane had been carrying arms from Israel to Iran via Cyprus. It said a gun-running connection was indicated by the presence of a Briton known to foreign governments as an international arms merchant as the only passenger on the plane.

The newspaper said Scotland Yard was investigating the activities of the Briton, who was not identified in the article.

A British Embassy spokesman in Moscow said that the four-man crew included one Briton, but declined to identify him. The others were said by Argentine authorities to be Argentines.

A Cyprus civil aviation official was quoted as saying that the Argentine plane had made four flights in the past month between Tel Aviv and Tehran.



Cirio Cirillo rested at his home in Naples on Friday after being released by the Red Brigades.

Red Brigades Free Abducted Politician

The Associated Press

NAPLES — The Red Brigades on Friday released a kidnapped Christian Democrat politician in Naples 12 hours after they freed an auto company executive in Milan.

The Red Brigades left the politician, 60-year-old Cirio Cirillo, in a car. He had been held for nearly three months, longer than any previous kidnapping victim. The urban guerrillas have said they seized Mr. Cirillo as part of a campaign to help tens of thousands of people who lost their homes in the southern Italian earthquake last Nov. 23.

In Milan on Thursday, the Red Brigades freed Alfa Romeo executive Renzo Sandrucci, 53, after they apparently convinced him to quit his job. He said he was resigning because he disagreed with the company's labor policies.

Mr. Sandrucci was in good physical condition, but Mr. Cirillo's son said his father would need several days of rest to recover from his ordeal.

Releases Explained

The Red Brigades said in communiqués released in four Italian cities on Wednesday that they were freeing Mr. Cirillo and Mr. Sandrucci as an act of "revolutionary magnanimity."

They also said that Mr. Cirillo's family and the Christian Democrat Party had paid a ransom of 1.45 billion lire (\$1.2 million) for the politician's release. The Christian Democrats and Mr. Cirillo's personal secretary quickly denied the claim, but the Italian news agency AGI quoted an unidentified friend of the family as saying a ransom was paid.

Mr. Cirillo's release came 18 days after the Marxist urban guerrillas murdered a kidnapping victim, chemical company executive Giuseppe Tal-

ercio, near Venice. They are still holding one hostage, Roberto Peci. He is the brother of a former Red Brigades leader who has become a leading police informer.

Kidnap Squad

Mr. Cirillo is a former president of the Campania region, which includes Naples. He was seized in the garage of his home in a Naples suburb on April 27. His driver and a bodyguard were murdered.

In Milan, Mr. Sandrucci said he decided during his 50-day captivity to resign as chief of production and labor organization after 27 years at Alfa Romeo. He said he would accept some other job with the company, but did not know if it would take him back.

Observers noted that the executive still might feel threatened by the Red Brigades, who have killed six persons this year. The urban guerrillas said that they were granting him "liberty under surveillance."

Secret Societies Banned

ROME (Reuters) — The government on Friday approved a bill to outlaw and dissolve all secret societies, two months after 1,000 prominent Italians were named as members of a shadowy masonic lodge.

The bill, which goes to parliament for ratification, bans all secret associations and punishes heads of such societies with up to five years in jail. The disclosure that some of Italy's top military men, bankers, civil servants and politicians were enrolled in the secret group brought down the government of Arnaldo Forlani on May 26.

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هتخا من الاصل

Experts See No Sign That Britain's Riots Portend Ill for U.S.

By John Herbers
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite some similarities between the urban riots that erupted this summer in Britain and those of the 1960s in the United States, a number of Americans familiar with both countries say there are such great differences that close parallels cannot be drawn.

And among both liberals and conservatives, there is a strong opinion that the British violence under the tight monetary policies of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher does not necessarily point to a renewal of civil disorders in U.S. cities under President Reagan's economic retrenchment.

"There is a different situation here," said Lloyd N. Cutler, who was director of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence in 1968 and later a consultant to former President Jimmy Carter. "It would surprise him, he added, if we go into a period of riots when poor people begin to feel the effects of Mr. Reagan's rollback of the Great Society programs enacted over the years by Democrats.

Several political leaders, including Gov. Hugh L. Carey of New York, have suggested that U.S. cities may erupt in protest against the Reagan policies just as the British cities did under Thatcher policies.

Early Stages

But others have pointed out that the United States has moved through the advanced stages of violent social protest while Britain appears to be in the early stages and under far different circumstances.

The U.S. riots were a full-scale rebellion by inner-city blacks that grew directly out of the civil rights movement, which through non-violent demonstrations and civil disobedience in the South gained a body of law and policies that banned official discrimination at all levels.

The riots began in 1964 in New York and other cities, then spread the next year into larger disruptions, notably in the Watts section of Los Angeles, just as the Voting Rights Act was extending the right of the ballot for the first time to millions of blacks in the South.

As many black leaders abandoned the nonviolent tactics advanced by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and others, the riots grew in intensity until in 1967 and 1968 alone, large portions of more than 200 cities were destroyed, 125 persons were killed, 7,000 were injured, and more than 40,000 were arrested.

White Racism as Cause

The rioting died out in the early 1970s as scholars and others searched for the causes. Why, many asked, should there be such an explosive and long-lived rebellion by blacks at a time when the United States was prospering and when new opportunities and protection were being extended to blacks?

The National Advisory Com-

mission on Civil Disorders of former President Lyndon B. Johnson's concluded that the chief cause was white racism that had resulted in millions of poor blacks being confined in decaying central cities where unemployment was high despite the gains of the civil rights movement.

Others said that there was no precedent for the riots, that earlier race riots had been caused by whites attacking blacks.

One reason given for the decline of the riots was that the police amassed anti-riot forces, including tanks in some cities and U.S. troops in others, and learned ways of cutting off disorders before they could spread.

At the same time, the new civil rights laws, including a ban against job discrimination, began to take hold and blacks began to win election of officers, many of them becoming mayors.

Cities Change

Although the inner cities continued to foster, many blacks prospered and became part of an expanding middle class. During the 1970s, in both Republican and Democratic administrations, such U.S. government aid as food stamps and subsidized housing was extended to those remaining in poverty.

There have been sporadic riots in recent years — in Miami last year, for example, when blacks were enraged at the acquittal of a white policeman accused of killing a black suspect. But across the United States, the cities are far different from what they were in the 1960s. Many blacks, like whites, have moved to the suburbs; also, the inner-city neighborhoods have thinned out and are better organized politically than in the past.

Virtually all the urban disorders in the United States have involved blacks revolting against a long history of repression, whether by official policy or unofficial practice. Britain, on the other hand, has only recently acquired racial minorities and the riots there have involved Asians, blacks and whites as well.

U.S. officials pointed out, in interviews, the similarities in the British and U.S. riots: Riots in both countries complained of police brutality, high unemployment, bad living conditions and a government unresponsive to their needs. In both countries there was widespread looting of stores and shops.

But some authorities say there are more differences than similarities.

Neelson W. Polsky, professor of political science at the University of California in Berkeley, noted that in the United States both the rioters and the police were heavily armed and there were many deaths and injuries. In Britain, neither side had guns and no one was killed.

Thus the violence there has not been followed by the embittering experience of both the police and the minorities suffering heavy casualties.

Max Liebman, U.S. Stage, TV Director, Dies at 78

NEW YORK — Max Liebman, 78, who transferred the show-business savvy of the Broadway musical theater to the television screen with the popular "Your Show of Shows," the most famous of the American variety programs in the 1950s, died here Tuesday.

Mr. Liebman's dazzling revues were regarded by the public as the most diversified, sophisticated and

erect of Caernarvon in the House of Commons from 1945 to 1974, when he lost the seat to a Welsh nationalist. He was created a life peer in March, 1974.

Helmut de Terra
NEW YORK (NYT) — Helmut de Terra, 81, a specialist in Pleistocene and Cenozoic geology who taught at Yale, Ohio State, Columbia and the New School, died Wednesday in Bern. Dr. de Terra participated in several expeditions in Europe and Asia to search for the fossil remains of prehistoric man.

Karl-Jean Longuet
PARIS (AP) — Karl-Jean Longuet, 76, a sculptor and great-grandson of Karl Marx, died Thursday.

OBITUARIES

professional on the air at the time. They were a blend of comedy, popular music, ballet, opera and modern dance, calling on talents from all over the United States and abroad.

Among those who rose to prominence on "Your Show of Shows" and its one-season predecessor, "Admiral Broadway Revue," were Sid Caesar, Imogene Coca, Carl Reiner, Howard Morris, choreographer James Starbuck, musical-comedy performers Mary McCarty and Bobby Van and the dance team of Marge and Gower Champion. Writers included Mel Tolkin, Mel Brooks, Neil and Danny Simon, Tony Webster and Lucille Kallen. The program ran from 1949 to 1954 on NBC-TV.

Mr. Liebman was born in Vienna on Aug. 2, 1902. In 1920, he began his career in New York as a sketch writer for vaudeville acts, and in 1932 began his long association with Tamiment, a resort in the Poconos, where he worked as the star director for 15 seasons.

Guy Owen

RALEIGH, N.C. (UPI) — Guy Owen, 56, an author and poet, died Wednesday of liver cancer. He won national recognition in 1965 for "The Ballad of the Flaming Man," about the humorous adventures of a con artist named Montez Jones. It was made into a film starring George C. Scott. Mr. Owen also edited the Southern Poetry Review for nearly 20 years.

Lord Goronwy-Roberts

LONDON (AP) — Lord Goronwy-Roberts, 67, a former Labor government minister and deputy Labor leader in the House of Lords from 1975 until his retirement in 1979, died Wednesday.

The former Owen Goronwy-Roberts represented the Welsh dis-

U.S. Seeks New MIA Data, Raises Hopes

By Don McLeod
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Eight years after the Vietnam War was declared over and the troops came home, some families are still trying to learn the fate of the men still missing.

Largely through their persistence, the government is stepping up its efforts, and some families are stirring with renewed hope.

At the recent annual meeting of The National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, petitions bearing nearly a half-million signatures were sent to the White House asking President Reagan for action to gain the release of U.S. prisoners and "fullest possible accounting."

The Defense Department has intensified its program to account for U.S. fighting men believed dead and to identify those who might still be alive. The oft-stated official policy has been "to use every opportunity to stress" that accounting for the missing is a humanitarian matter and to remind the Vietnamese of their past promises to help.

Remains Identified

On Tuesday, the Pentagon identified three U.S. officers whose remains were turned over to U.S. authorities in Hanoi on July 7. Wednesday, the State Department

Plastic Heart Implanted In Man, 36, in Houston

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Surgeons have removed the heart of a 36-year-old man who had suffered a coronary attack on the operating table and replaced it with a plastic heart, the third artificial heart known to have been implanted in a human being.

The heart, which was implanted in the unidentified patient by Dr. Denton Cooley and other surgeons on Thursday, had never been tested in humans and has not been approved by the Food and Drug Administration. But a spokeswoman for St. Luke's Hospital said the FDA allows such equipment to be used in life-threatening situations.

The patient had suffered a heart attack while undergoing surgery to bypass three arteries that supply the heart with blood. The arteries were totally blocked and it was determined that only the artificial heart could save his life.

He was reported in stable condition on Friday. The spokeswoman said doctors were "encouraged but guarded" about his condition.

The operation to implant the artificial heart took 2 hours and 45 minutes. The device, about the size of a human heart, is made of plastic and has dual chambers. It was described as being pneumatically activated and electrically driven by an external console about the size of a home television set. The spokeswoman added that the device had undergone extensive testing in calves.

Doctors hope to transplant a human heart into the patient within two or three days and they have issued a national appeal for a donor human heart. The artificial heart is designed only for short-term use.

Dr. Cooley implanted the first artificial heart in 1969. At the time, the National Heart Institute said the operation violated government guidelines on experimenting with human beings.

The recipient of that heart, Haskell Karp, 37, lived 65 hours with the device. He died 36 hours after he received a human heart transplant.

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Good Turnout

Air Force Lt. Col. John F. Fer said that of the 2,456 Americans still unaccounted for, "we have strong reason to believe" the North Vietnamese could provide conclusive information about the fate of more than 160. All but 12 of those unaccounted for have been declared presumed dead.

This year's convention of families of prisoners of war and those missing in action produced one of



BUS STATION DRAMA — Ann Geislar, right in left photo, held a knife to her 2-year-old niece in Atlanta, demanding a bus to take herself, her niece and the child's mother to Chicago, where her husband lives. A police negotiator spent nearly an hour talking with her, and when she momentarily

looked away, center photo, he was able to grab the knife without harm to the child. The child's mother watched, right photo, as the police apprehended her sister-in-law Thursday. Mrs. Geislar was charged with attempted kidnapping, assault, making terroristic threats and illegal use of a knife.

Reagan Revises Tax-Cut Bill to Account for Inflation

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Reagan told House Republicans Friday that he was revising his tax-cut plan to include automatic annual adjustments in personal taxes to offset inflation.

A leading congressional Republican said, meanwhile, that the president also was offering new tax breaks for the oil industry, farmers and small businesses in a bid to hold wavering Republicans and two conservative Democrats in the House.

House Democratic leaders say they have enough votes to pass a rival bill.

Mr. Reagan, in a pep talk to House Republican members, said that his revised tax package was "a good and a fair tax bill."

"This tax cut is the most crucial item left on our agenda for prosperity," he said.

Mr. Reagan said his plan would stimulate the economy and protect against inflation, while the Democrats' proposal, which would peg a third-year tax cut to an improved economy, would leave taxpayers worse off.

Political Motive Alleged

The president said the central purpose of the Democratic plan was "to defeat us and provide a political victory for themselves."

The president did not dwell on Democrats' demands for greater tax relief for taxpayers with incomes under \$50,000 a year.

Rep. Barber B. Conable, a New York Republican, said that the revised Reagan tax bill would include a Senate-passed "indexing" amendment that would, in effect, make the tax code inflation-proof; a new \$2,500-a-year tax break for owners of oil-producing lands; a provision retaining the 22-percent depletion allowance for independent oil producers and increased incentives for small businesses.

Before Mr. Reagan began speaking, Vice President Bush, cautioning Republicans against criticizing Mr. Reagan's proposal, said: "When this is all over, it is important that the president be perceived as moving the country forward."

Despite the latest rewriting of his tax program, Mr. Reagan is not yielding on his demands for 25-percent cut in personal tax rates over 33 months. Republicans will add the changes when a showdown with Democratic leaders comes Wednesday on the floor of the Democratic-controlled House.

Democratic leaders expressed confidence that Mr. Reagan will lose this confrontation. "It is close but we are going to win," the House Ways and Means Commit-

tee chairman, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, said Thursday after his committee gave final approval to the Democratic plan.

Democrats are calling for a two-year tax cut averaging 15 percent and favoring taxpayers with incomes under \$50,000. A third-year cut would be added if the administration meets its goals for reducing inflation, interest rates and the federal deficit.

Rep. Rostenkowski said that of 29 conservative Democrats who sided with Mr. Reagan on key budget votes earlier this year, 12 have pledged to support the Ways and Means bill, 11 are undecided.

If Mr. Reagan has any chance of winning a House victory on his tax plan, the 191 Republicans will

have to vote as a unit, just as they did on the budget fight. Assuming all 434 members vote — one seat is vacant — the president would need votes of 27 Democrats.

Even as Mr. Reagan was upping his bid in the House, Senate Republicans continued to bat down every Democratic attempt that conflicted with what the president asked.

The Senate, which aims to complete work on the bill next Wednesday, disposed of 22 amendments on Thursday, leaving 80 to be considered. The closest the Democrats could come to changing the bill was in losing, 57-42, on an amendment by Sen. Bill Bradley of New Jersey to give a greater tax cut than Mr. Reagan wanted for families earning less than \$50,000 a year.

Undamaged Hotel Walkway Removed, Stirring Protest

By John M. Crewdson
New York Times Service

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — The remaining aerial walkway was removed from the lobby of the vacant Hyatt Regency hotel here, despite protests from Mayor Richard L. Berkley that the removal might make it more difficult to determine why two other walkways collapsed July 17, killing 111 persons and injuring 188.

The third walkway, a steel and cement structure weighing 65,000 pounds, was taken down before dawn Thursday and trucked to a warehouse belonging to the Crown Center Redevelopment Corp., the Hallmark Cards Inc. subsidiary that owns the hotel.

The two fallen walkways and other debris from the hotel lobby were removed from the hotel before dawn Wednesday. Hallmark officials have said only that the materials are in a "secure location."

Several lawyers representing relatives of victims have expressed concern that the integrity of the physical evidence might not be maintained.

In a statement released at 8 a.m., after the dismantling was complete, the Crown Center Corp. said the third structure had been removed because it might "present a hazard" to workmen and others in the building.

"I don't know why the removal needed to be done in the middle of the night," Mr. Berkley said. "It seems to me that this kind of action does not build public confidence." The mayor, who added that he had been advised by city

officials that he had no jurisdiction to stop the removal, protested the action in a telephone call to Donald Hall, Hallmark's president.

Two investigators from the National Bureau of Standards, invited here from Washington earlier this week by the mayor, were denied permission by Crown Center to examine any of the walkways or the debris in the hotel's lobby.

Dr. Edward Pflang, chief of the structures and materials division of the National Bureau of Standards, said in a telephone interview from Washington that "it would have been very useful" to inspect the undamaged walkway before it was taken down, because "there are certain dynamic tests that simply cannot be run — if you want to study the impact of someone dancing, let's say."

Lee Lowery, a professor of engineering at Texas A&M University, who inspected the third walkway before it was dismantled, said Thursday that he found the supporting steel beams "stressed and deformed to some degree." Mr. Lowery has been retained as a consultant by attorneys representing the two young children of a woman killed in the accident.

Meantime, the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration made public documents and photographs showing that a large portion of the roof of the hotel's atrium, four stories above the lobby, collapsed while the building was under construction two years ago, killing one person. At the time, Hallmark said that a single beam had fallen.

Congress Delays Shift On Social Security

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — House and Senate conferees have agreed to retain the Social Security minimum benefit until February, providing six months for congressional Democrats to seek to stave off the scheduled elimination of the benefit.

"This is going to affect the lifestyle of a great many people," said Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, Illinois Democrat and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, arguing for a delay in eliminating the \$122-a-month benefit. "We're going to have to give these people due time in order to apply for SSI [Supplemental Security Income] and make other adjustments."

But Sen. Russell B. Long, Democrat from Louisiana, argued for the earlier date, although he opposed elimination of the benefit. "I didn't vote for it," he said, "but if we're going to do it, let's save as much on it as we can."

March Checks

Elimination of the minimum benefit was approved by both the House and Senate as part of a \$37-billion package of budget cuts. Differences in the two versions are now being resolved in 57 sub-conferences. Under the ground rules of these subconferences, conferees are not permitted to reopen issues, such as elimination of the Social Security minimum benefit, on which both Houses agreed.

The only disagreement was on when to eliminate the benefit. The Senate voted to end it Sept. 1, the House April 1.

Under Thursday's agreement, the minimum benefit would be eliminated Feb. 1. Social Security checks dated March 3 would be the first to reflect the change because checks reflect payment for the previous month.

The agreement came only two days after the House overwhelmingly adopted a nonbinding sense-of-the-house resolution urging retention of the benefit, while the Senate narrowly defeated an attempt to restore the benefit as part of the tax bill.

The Social Security Subcommittee of Ways and Means, meanwhile, is scheduled to start work Friday on a revision of the entire Social Security Act.

In other action, the conferees agreed to a House provision to increase, from \$228 to \$256, the im-

tial amount that Medicare patients must pay before the U.S. government picks up a hospital bill. That provision would save the federal government \$185 million in fiscal 1982. By 1984, Medicare patients would have to pay \$328, saving an estimated \$360 million.

The conferees rejected, however, another House provision that would have required Medicare patients to pay an additional fee of \$1 a day for each of the first 60 days of hospitalization. That would have saved the U.S. government \$115 million.

Education conferees, meanwhile, accepted the Senate position and agreed to provide \$950 million to extend Head Start, a program for needy, preschool children. The program, supported by the administration, had been dropped inadvertently from the House bill.

4 Die in U.S. Air Crash

KANSAS CITY, Kan. — A six-seat twin-engine airplane crashed into a parked truck and a warehouse and exploded in flames shortly after takeoff Thursday, killing all four aboard.

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ROMA NEW YORK GENEVE PARIS

Sacrifices in Poland

In one year the Polish crisis that began with food shortages and begot significant political change, has come full circle. The people are planning "hunger marches" and the government is suggesting price increases of 200 to 300 percent. All the political ferment has produced a new leadership, liberalization and a heady atmosphere, but the economic catalyst that stimulated the change could still cause a reaction that would stifle or reverse the process.

Party leader Stanislaw Kania has maneuvered successfully through this month's extraordinary party congress, preserving the reforms that were made in the last year and more or less pacifying the Soviet Union for the time being. Now he must come to grips with the disaster that is the Polish economy. Unless he is able to bring prices into line with supply, especially in the food sector; increase productivity, despite the recently introduced five-day week, and reduce the nation's \$27-billion external debt, his own authority will be undermined, the Soviet Union will be able to manipulate the situation and the gains of the last year will be in danger of being rolled back.

The challenge faced by Mr. Kania is enormous. In the last five months, industrial production has slipped by 12 percent. Although Poland is expecting bumper crops, something like 60,000 Polish tractors are out of order and there are no spare parts to get them working again. A substantial shortage of hard currency makes it impossible to deposit even minimal down payments on vitally needed imports. Production of coal, a major export, is down sharply. Subsidies on basic commodities that total 25 percent of the budget and 12 percent of the Polish gross national product have in some cases

caused the situation and in other cases exacerbated it.

The government has responded in dramatic fashion by letting it be known that food prices will be vastly increased. Press reports indicated the price of bread would be increased from 21 cents to 63 cents a loaf; milk would go from 8 cents to 30 cents a quart; sugar would be 55 cents a pound instead of 14 cents, and the price of ham would rise from \$2.45 to \$6.20 a pound. Zdzislaw Krasinski, who has the unenviable task of heading the price commission, put the choice starkly: "We face a complete ruin of the economy — but if price reform is introduced, we may get out of the crisis in 18 months."

If the first half of the formulation is a shade overly grim, the second half seems too optimistic. The key to success, though, is likely to be the way in which the government works with Solidarity, the independent trade union born in Gdansk a year ago, which now represents the bulk of the Polish work force and which is behind the planned food protests. Solidarity has made it clear that it wants to be consulted on economic policy, especially when sacrifices are going to be demanded of its members. According to PAP, the Polish press agency, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has agreed that price increases are needed, but not until other reforms to stimulate the economy are put in place.

If Mr. Walesa has something in mind that would cushion the blow of sharp food-price increases, he should make that known. But the Polish situation remains critical and improvement will not come without sacrifice. Poles who want to retain the remarkable gains made in the last year, and that certainly includes Mr. Walesa, will appreciate this.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The Greedy Tax Game

The Reagan administration has been tirelessly concerned that no detail of the budget reconciliation package be allowed to jeopardize its multi-year economic program. This fastidiousness has extended beyond the size of the budget cuts to the minutiae of how they are to be achieved through changes in the rules or operations of this program or that. Not so with respect to the far more massive tax proposals. With little more than an occasional grunt or raised eyebrow, the administration has allowed Congress to transform its once tidy tax package into a monstrous grab bag of expensive gimmicks.

On the budget side, neither the administration nor Congress has done very well in developing a working definition of true need, but their combined efforts on the tax measure are coming close to a comprehensive statement on true greed. At this point no one seems too unworthy for special consideration — not the commodity speculators with their six- and seven-digit tax-free incomes, not the independent oil producers with their pockets already overflowing, not the inheritors of multimillion-dollar estates. Every time the Republican Senate adds something to the pot, the Democratic House sees the raise and ups the bet — and they're playing with multi-billion-dollar chips.

This spectacle is not only disgusting, but also dangerous. There are, we recall, two sides to every deficit. The budget side on which the expenditures are tallied, and the tax side on which the revenues to cover those expenditures are counted. A dollar spent on

a tax subsidy adds just as much to the deficit as a dollar spent to buy something directly. Sometimes it costs a good bit more. This is because tax expenditures are hard to police and because they have a way of encouraging people to change their behavior so as to reap a good deal more from the windfall than anyone anticipated. Once into the law, tax subsidies are nearly impossible to get rid of, since they are shielded from public scrutiny by the impenetrable lexicon of the tax code.

Thus far, the administration has held back from interfering in this wide-open game for fear of jeopardizing the early package of the tax cuts that it wants so much. It cannot, however, be unaware of its own large stakes in the game. A major part of the administration's strategy for controlling inflation, stimulating economic growth and balancing the federal budget rests on its belief that it can change investors' and consumers' expectations with respect to the future. Thus far, Wall Street, at least, has been notably unimpressed. A tax package that looks like it could lead to a nearly uncontrollable loss of revenues in future years would hardly buttress the administration's always suspiciously regarded claim of a balanced budget in 1984. Nor will an accumulating set of preferences for the very well-to-do build public confidence in the administration's program.

The administration has not hesitated to exercise its will on the budget side of the balance, and most successfully. It's time for it to start dealing in the tax game as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Identifying Immigrants

The Cabinet has muffled President Reagan's assignment to help him shape a comprehensive immigration policy. No system for deciding which aliens enter and stay in the United States can be cohesive, or even coherent, that fails to address the question of worker identification.

Unless employers have a sure way of knowing which applicants are legally eligible to work in the United States, they cannot reasonably be held accountable for hiring illegal aliens. And if employers cannot be required to police the effort, there is no reasonable hope of controlling illegal immigration. It just won't matter how many migrants the government decides it wants to admit; without job controls, the United States will be burdened by hundreds of thousands more migrants than the law allows.

This simple proposition has eluded the Cabinet. It wants the president to recommend penalties for anyone hiring illegals but to leave the identification issue up in the air. If Mr. Reagan forwards these incomplete ideas to Congress, he simply cannot expect to be taken seriously.

This is not, alas, the first evasion of the issue. The Select Commission on Immigration studied the problem for two years but only a slender majority of its members faced up to the need for foolproof identification techniques.

Fortunately, the key legislators are familiar with the commission's best thinking. Sen. Alan Simpson, who heads the Senate's immi-

gration subcommittee, served on the commission and has seen the value of a secure, counterfeited-resistant permit for all workers. A worthy alternative would be a labor force communications system by which employers could quickly check the eligibility of applicants.

Exaggerated concern about privacy adds to the problem. Some people fear that a foolproof identification document would become an all-purpose domestic passport. That would indeed be unfortunate. But all that is needed is a Social Security card that cannot be forged.

What frightens the Reagan Cabinet, apparently, is another red herring — the possibility of excessive government surveillance of employers. But with a reliable identification system, government could enforce the law with minimal intrusion; it need only inquire whether the employer demanded satisfactory proof of a worker's eligibility.

The Cabinet's half-measure is actually the most dangerous possible approach. To make employers culpable for hiring illegals without giving them a reliable means of checking would encourage them to turn away deserving applicants on a hunch. Some would shun Hispanics and other minorities altogether. And some would use concern about identification as a pretext for discrimination.

Mr. Reagan should not endorse, and Congress should not approve, a program so flawed at the core.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Leading From a Position Of Murky Gobbledygook

By Flora Lewis

OTTAWA — The prime value of a meeting like the seven-nation Ottawa summit conference comes from the need all participants feel to make it look successful, both to their very different home audiences and to the world at large.

They are forced to remember that Western relations are not a zero-sum game, where the loss of one equals the victory of another. In this club, representing 80 percent of the non-Communist world's gross national product, everybody stands to gain from agreed action, and everybody stands to lose if the partners fall out.

So the atmosphere was kept amiable. Compliments were exchanged, and intense efforts were made to put a carpet of understanding over the rough bumps of stubborn disagreement. But nobody budged from basic positions. Nobody was persuaded to concede more than words.

Still, that gave some satisfaction to the leaders because each one could go home and say that the results were much better than might have been expected.

President Reagan's team declared a triumph because his tough economic policy and hard-line East-West stance didn't provoke openly bitter challenge. France's President Mitterrand, though expressing "regrets" at the rejection of European hopes, smilingly assured Frenchmen that "not one line" in the final joint statement conflicted with his Socialist program for France.

For everybody else who doesn't run a government, though, the result has to be seen as unsatisfactory, even ominous, in terms of the failure to develop coordinated Western approaches to world problems despite improved personal relations among the leaders.

Their harmony is all counterpoint. Their communiqué has to be a prize example in the annals of diplomacy of two-handed composition. Almost every paragraph contained "on the one hand" and "on the other hand" contradictions, with minimal efforts at setting clear guidelines for future action.

As the Americans said, if the West's overall military strategy is going to be effective, it has to be supported by coherent political and economic strategies. But the strategies are not in sight. Instead we got gobbledygook temporizing just when the need for decisive longer-term vision is felt most acutely.

For example:
• "The fight to bring down inflation and reduce unemployment must be our highest priority and these linked problems must be tackled at the same time." This would make "priority" meaningless, except for the hidden meaning that different countries are setting a different priority at the same time.
• Governments are committed to "accept the role of the market" (read: Reagan



By Steve Heston — The Washington Post

conservatism), and also, where possible, to "increase support for productive investment and innovation" (read: Mitterrand Socialism).

• "Low and stable monetary growth is essential," but the high interest rates and pingpong exchange rates that result from this monetarism should be minimized.

• "Genuine nonalignment" for developing countries wins support, and so does respect for "their own social values and traditions." But the foreign aid pledge is utterly vague, relying largely on pleasing "public understanding of its importance, and the Third World is warned it must bear the burden of encouraging 'the flow of private capital.'" (How does this translate for the contrasting cases of El Salvador and Nicaragua, one wonders?)

• East-West trade presents "a complex balance of political and economic interests and risks," which in Washington's view means to tighten up both on sales to the Russians and purchase of their exports; but in Western Europe's view it means to offer the Russians big long-term deals to engage their interests.

The murky list could go on and on. It adds up to recognition that the world's biggest trading partners are on such different tracks at the moment that they can only agree on being absolutely opposed to shipwreck.

And even that is a somewhat qualified stand. A senior French minister, summing up American insistence on Reagan economics, wistfully concluded that the Europeans couldn't hope to get their points across "until there's been either a success or a failure."

If U.S. policy succeeds in revitalizing production with low inflation, then the problems it is now causing others will disappear, he said. And if it fails, then the United States might be more willing to listen to its partners.

There is enough blame to go around the whole group for this morose outlook. But the special American claim to leadership also imposes a special responsibility to arrive at policies that the West as a whole can support as mutually beneficial.

The underlying problem for several years has been a broad feeling that the West lacks direction and that nobody is really in charge of piloting its course. That is what President Reagan campaigned against and promised to correct, and it is also the source of growing nationalism in Western Europe. All the fine language flowing out of Ottawa didn't move anyone nearer to useful decision or coherent strategy.

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Meanwhile, an Unknown Force Goads Europe

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS — A problem that engages French President Francois Mitterrand is what he calls the "relationship between man and the machine," and its expression in the workweek. To reduce unemployment, Mitterrand proposes to reduce the basic French workweek from 40 to 35 hours.

"At the end of the 18th century," he says, "at the time of the first liberal regimes and the explosion of mechanization and the beginnings of capitalism, the dream was that the machine would liberate man. Instead it became a means of oppression ...

"Today, with sophisticated machines — computers, microprocessors, techniques for replacing living organisms — we can free man from the harshness of work, and from its length. We can begin to produce more, produce better and at the same time give man a chance to live, to use more intelligently the moments when he doesn't work, to have a little learning and some culture."

Mitterrand admits that, in "conservative logic," it is impossible to adopt a 35-hour week and maintain the same wage level. But by using the industrial plant more efficiently, or by redistributing wealth among profits, wages and investment, he believes the workweek can be cut without loss in wages.

However, the 35-hour week is a pipe dream unless Mitterrand can sell the idea to other European countries. Unless all of Europe works such a week, French production costs will rise, pricing France out of international markets.

Mitterrand knows that, and he raised the issue in June at his first meeting with other European heads of government. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, two leaders who are dedicated to fighting inflation, both reacted negatively.

But the French president is only beginning to apply the pressure. "The problem of a new sharing-out of work will be put to the English and the Germans and the Italians. It is not only something between me and their leaders. It is something between their leaders and their populations. If I put in the 35-hour week in France ... Italian workers, and British and German and Belgian workers, will say, 'Look what's happening in France.' I have at my disposal an unknown force that will affect all of Europe."

These passages are excerpted from an interview of President Mitterrand published by The Los Angeles Times.

As He Courts Pakistan, Reagan Is Alienating India

By Selig S. Harrison

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration has embarked on far-reaching programs of military aid to Pakistan and China, highlighted by a controversial plan to provide NATO-model F-16 fighter-bombers to Islamabad. These initiatives were intended to send warning signals to Moscow, but their resonance has proved equally powerful in the world's most populous non-Communist country, India, which has fought traumatic wars with Pakistan and China and still considers them potential military adversaries.

As the angry Indian reaction crystallizes, it is becoming increasingly clear that the combined impact of the administration's overtures to Islamabad and Peking has produced the most dangerous crisis in relations between New Delhi and Washington since India won its independence in 1947.

The Soviet lobby in India, the defensive over the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, has been rejuvenated. Indian anxieties concerning the Soviet presence in Kabul are giving way to a renewed preoccupation with the Chinese-Pakistani-U.S. challenge. Proposals for a joint Indian-Pakistani response to the Soviet threat are being dropped out in New Delhi by demands for a pre-emptive nuclear showdown with Islamabad.

Each new Washington pronouncement helps harden the anti-American sentiment that has festered beneath the surface in India as a result of the 1954-1965 American military-aid fiasco in Pakistan and the pro-Islamabad tilt of the Kissinger years.

To some extent, it was possible for Indians to forgive and forget after that first, \$4-billion military buildup of Pakistan. America was a neophyte on the world stage and had shown good will toward India through its economic assistance. Washington had given a formal pledge to New Delhi that American weapons were intended solely for use against Communist aggressors and that America would not permit their use against India. When Pakistan did turn F-104s and Patton tanks against India in 1965, America made good, albeit tardily, by cutting off petroleum and spare parts for Islamabad and embargoing arms sales to South Asia.

What makes the present crisis far more ominous than any past periods of tension in Indian-U.S. relations is that the Reagan administration has fundamentally altered the rationale for military assistance to Pakistan. Administration officials do not seek to justify arms aid solely or even primarily in terms of the threat posed by Soviet forces in Afghanistan. They frankly acknowledge that Pakistan wants help mainly to build up its military posture vis-à-vis India, and they have pointedly refused to give public or private assurances to New Delhi that Washington would not let U.S. weaponry be used in an Indian-Pakistani conflict.

This momentous policy reversal has been given extra wallop by the alarming decision to place NATO-model offensive aircraft in the hands of the unstable military junta in Islamabad. The F-16 — which Israel used to destroy Iraq's nuclear reactor — has wide-ranging technological superiority over the fighter-bombers that India has selected to update its air force, the Soviet MiG-23 and the British-French Jaguar.

In any protracted conflict with its smaller neighbor, India would no doubt come out on top, given its military potential and strong defense-production base. But Indian leaders are not really afraid of an all-out frontal attack. Rather, they fear that Gen. Zia ul-Haq or one of his successors might seek to divert attention from internal political and economic difficulties by

they view such a relationship, however, Pakistan, with one-eighth India's population, would have a clearly subordinate position.

The two neighbors are caught in a circle of animosity and distrust that is likely to continue for decades before there is an accommodation — or another explosion. For America, it would be the ultimate folly to become embroiled in

nor arouse a violent reaction in New Delhi.

In any case, Congress should force the administration to reshape its policy and should veto any projected sales or credits for F-16s and other arms, such as heavy tanks and 155mm howitzers, that are clearly unsuitable for use on the Afghan frontier.

Why has the administration

been so anxious to please Pakistan at any price? The principal stated bad two years ago would flare up at the first signs of a significant U.S. military presence. Similarly, it is naive to suppose, as the administration does, that enough conventional arms might induce Pakistan to abandon its nuclear option. Rather, by aggravating Indian-Pakistani tensions, America is adding to the danger that a conventional conflict might escalate to a nuclear confrontation.

U.S. officials argue privately that they must give Pakistan the arms it wants to obtain its cooperation in funneling aid to the Afghan resistance. But evidence is multiplying that Islamabad has been quietly providing a pipeline for Chinese and U.S.-Saudi-Egyptian weapons traffic to the resistance for more than a year. Pakistan's attitude toward the Afghan issue has been, and will remain, governed by pressures from other Islamic countries and by its growing dependence on U.S. and Saudi economic support.

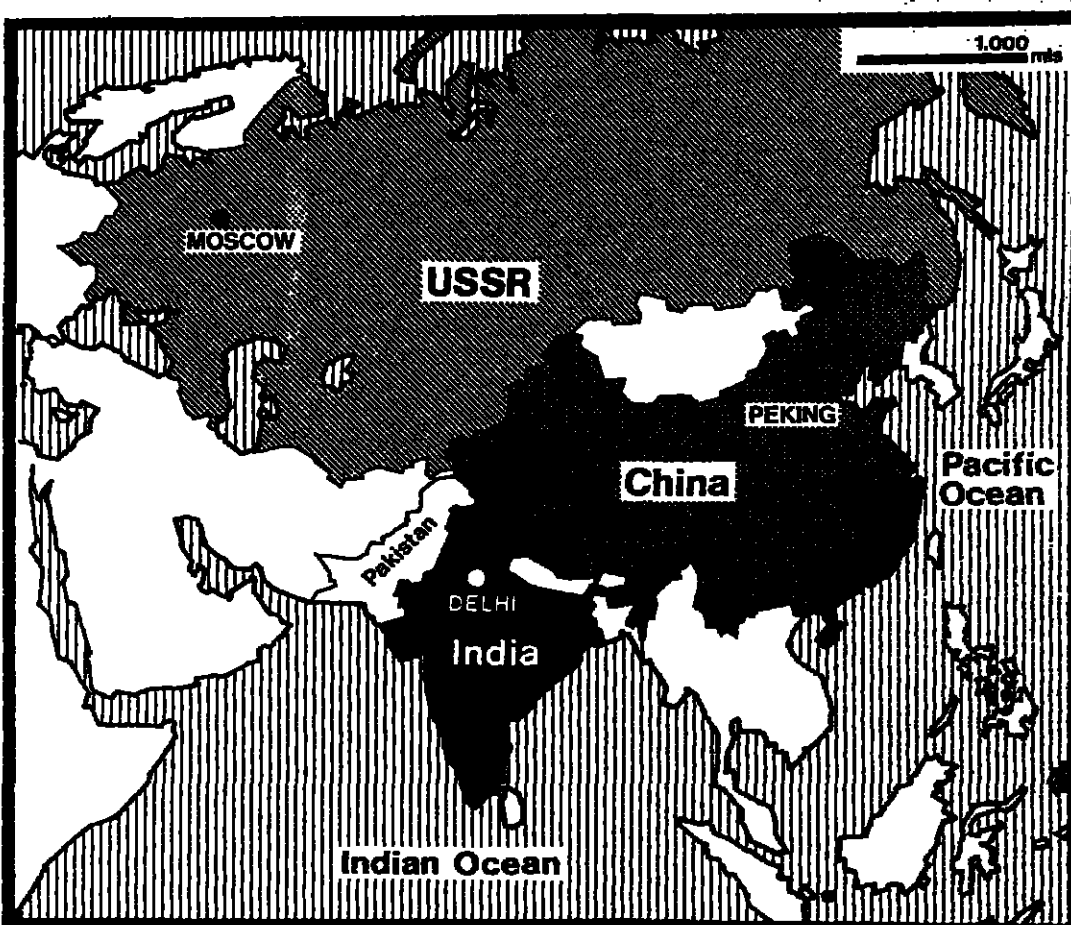
Regional Power

At bottom, U.S. policy reflects a belief that India has become a virtual Soviet ally. But this totally ignores the fact that India sought U.S. arms in the 1960s before it turned to Moscow, and that it has been diversifying its military dependence. During three decades in which Moscow has aligned itself with Indian regional aspirations, while Washington has moved often sided with Pakistan and China, India has often tilted toward Moscow. If America gave greater recognition to Indian primacy in South Asia, New Delhi's posture would gradually change.

Despite continuing poverty in the countryside, India, with its growing military-industrial complex and the world's third-largest pool of scientists and engineers, is certain to play an increasingly strong role in the entire Indian Ocean and Gulf region. Washington seems oblivious to New Delhi's emergence as a regional power center, but to 650 million Indians this indifference can appear as hostility.

Unless it is restructured as part of a broad reappraisal of U.S. policy toward South Asia, the Reagan administration's projected program of military aid to Pakistan will reinforce India's existing image of a hostile America, sowing the seeds of a xenophobic hatred that could have incalculable consequences in the decades ahead.

Selig S. Harrison, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, has written on India and Pakistan for 30 years and is the author of four books on Asian affairs. He wrote this article for The New York Times.



staging a more limited military adventure, such as seizing a salient along the cease-fire line in disputed Kashmir.

This happened in 1965. At that time, India promptly opened a second front, on the Punjab plains. But the risks of such a confrontation would be greater for India now because Pakistan could use its F-16s to destroy airfields, oil depots and nuclear installations.

It is difficult to dismiss such apprehensions. Seven centuries of Moslem domination of the Hindu majority in undivided India have left deep psychological wounds, and memories of three Indian-Pakistani wars are fresh in both countries. Indians know there is an urge in Pakistan's armed forces to regain face lost in 1965 and in the 1971 Bangladesh debacle.

Islamabad has its own deep-seated fears of Indian intentions. They result from Pakistan's military vulnerability and also from its fragility as a multi-ethnic state torn by growing internal tensions. Islamabad suspects that New Delhi would like to undo the 1947 partition and swallow Pakistan whole, or encourage Baluch, Sindhi and Pashtun separatism.

In reality, India is reluctant to play its separatist card and finds the prospect of a Balkanized Pakistan unsettling against the background of the Soviet presence in Kabul. Many Indian leaders talk in terms of the subcontinent's "strategic unity" and would like friendly ties with an economically and politically stable Pakistan. As

purpose of the new policy is "to restore a relationship of trust," in the hope that "various forms of strategic cooperation will prove possible" in the Gulf area, including access for the projected Rapid Deployment Force to Pakistani ports and airfields. U.S. officials say they have been encouraged in their hopes by secret hints from Gen. Zia and his aides. But it is wishful thinking to assume that the generals now whispering promises to Washington will be in power when and if the anticipated Gulf crisis materializes.

Even if they were, it is unlikely that they would be able to give America bases and access rights in the face of bitter domestic opposition. The same climate of Third World nationalism and Islamic militance that erupted in the burning of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad

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In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
July 25, 1906

Fifty Years Ago
July 25, 1931

PARIS — An editorial in the Herald today reads: "Ballooning is making such rapid progress that a dictionary of aeronautical expressions will soon be required. In the meantime the Aero Club de France supplies several definitions for the benefit of the uninitiated. The club adopts the word *aéronef* to describe any flying machine heavier than air. *Helicoptère* are machines with screws, and *aéroplanes* machines with plane surfaces and *orthoptères* machines with wings. An *aviator* is not a machine, but a man, the pilot of an *aéronef*."

BUCHAREST — While thousands of persons were gathering in Sinaia for the festivities in connection with the approaching marriage of Princess Ileana and Archduke Anton, the press here was informed that King Carol and Queen Helen had been legally divorced after an action that went through the normal procedure in the Romanian courts. Princess Ileana's trousseau was laid out in Peleș Castle today in the presence of members of the Habsburg, Toskana and Hohenlohe-Andenburg families.

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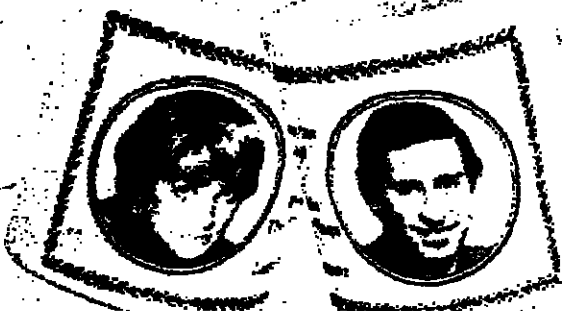
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Weekend

What to Do if You're Not Invited...

by Isabel Bass

LONDON — If you are not among the 2,650 to be invited to the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana on July 29, don't despair. The week is crisscrossed with enough festivities and pageantry to satisfy most fervent royalists — and anyone else who happens not to have been invited to The Event.

It affords a perfect chance to observe what one British journalist called "the strange and often conflicting mysteries in which we clothe royalty."

Weddings are now at fever pitch and the country has fallen head over heels in love with love. This translates into, among other things, 1,017 souvenirs, 60 new aces, a new crown worth 25p, scores of books and new giant bows painted on some of London's red buses.

The British have been inundated with every speck of information imaginable, including these basic facts:

•Four men spent two days sorting out fruit for the wedding cake, which contains 15 pounds of eggs and one layer that took 8½ hours to cook.

•The royal wedding bed is 6 feet long and 5 feet, 6 inches wide.

•The Queen was popped in a Gloucestershire cabbage patch.

•Prince Charles' Navy uniform for the wedding has 12 brass buttons down the front in two rows of six.

•Business people have insured the lives of Prince Charles and Lady Diana for £6 million, with other policies worth between £12-£15 million taken out against cancellation or postponement of The Wedding.

•The entire wedding event plus honeymoon will cost £570,930.30, according to the Daily Mail.

As you embark into the fray, you are expected to worry about Lady Diana's wedding dress (the biggest secret in Britain, to be revealed at

8 a.m. on July 29); the weather on Wednesday (whether the couple will return to Buckingham Palace after the ceremony in the Scottish State Coach if it's wet or windy vs. the 1902 State Landau if it's sunny); the deposed and pretenders to thrones turning up for the treat, the security nightmare.

What follows is a list of daily events, with another for entertainments running through the week, for those who want to take part.

Saturday, July 25. The first-ever Piccadilly Festival, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, includes a village fair at 2 p.m. (50p); the dance, 4 to 6 p.m. (£1.50); festival party with live bands and dancing at 8 p.m. (£1.50).

Sunday, July 26. Starting at 8 a.m. at Buckingham Palace and proceeding down the three-kilometer route to St. Paul's is a full dress rehearsal (minus star personalities) of the entire shebang. You will see the four carriage processions, the military escorts, the horses, the pageantry. (The Official Royal Wedding Program, at 50p, lists carriages, those taking part, the service in St. Paul's and a timetable of all events on Wednesday.)

Follow the cavalcade and take in a route that goes through much of Royal London. There is the Queen Victoria Memorial just outside the palace and then, turning into the Mall, the broad tree-lined, red-surfaced avenue bordered by St. James's Park and historic royal houses (St. James's Palace, built in the reign of Henry VIII; Clarence House, where the Queen Mother lives; Marlborough House, home of the late Queen Mary, now a Commonwealth Center for government conferences).

You pass a statue of Prince Charles' grandfather King George VI, go through Admiralty Arch, with another memorial to Queen Victoria, move around Trafalgar Square (Nelson's Column recalls Britain's naval triumphs) and go by Charing Cross, where Edward I erected a cross to mark the funeral procession of his wife Eleanor to Westminster Abbey in 1291.

Moving down the Strand to Temple Bar (where traitors heads were once posted on iron

spikes), you come to the City of London, a square mile containing most of the financial establishment. Up Fleet Street, heart of Britain's newspaper industry, you will arrive at Christopher Wren's masterpiece, St. Paul's, completed in 1710.

The other great public excitement of the day is the Imperial International Polo match. Gates open at 11:45 a.m. and the band starts at noon at the Guards Polo Club in Windsor Great Park (M4 motorway to Windsor, exit 6; admission £4 per car). This is the year's most important polo event, one attended by the high and mighty, and Prince Charles has been working all season on his game to qualify for the match.

Stands are uncovered, so take a raincoat if it's wet. Bar and refreshments available (no hot dogs on horseback because organizers object to the smell). If you join the polo tradition of "treading in the divots" — walking at half-time and between matches over turf kicked up by flying hoofs — you may glimpse Nancy Reagan, King Hassan of Jordan or a British royal or two around the grandstand. The first match, at 2:50 p.m., is England vs. South America; the second, starting at 4:45 and ending about 6 p.m., is England II versus Spain.

Back in London, a huge party for 8,500 disadvantaged children will take over Oxford Street between 4 and 6 p.m., to celebrate the International Year of the Disabled. It's by invitation only, although you can peer in at the magicians, jugglers and the band of the First Battalion of Irish Guards.

Monday, July 27. Beginning at noon in the Guildhall Yard, City of London, the Lord Mayor kicks off three days of the City's own

festivities: street theater, band music, a medieval mint that punches out coins, refreshments and the Cries of London (peddlers in historical costumes loudly hawking traditional goods). Festivities at Paternoster Square run from noon to 2 p.m. At nearby St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, a free program of "Organ Music for a Royal Wedding" begins at 1 p.m.

The royals, incidentally, are having a private rehearsal in St. Paul's, and later will tuck in at a party for family wedding guests hosted by the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Princess Grace and other foreign dignitaries are expected at the Berkeley Square Ball, a major annual social event held in Berkeley Square from 9 p.m. to dawn. This year's theme is Romance, and a £20 ticket (£50 for two) includes a full English breakfast and a bottle of champagne.

From 6:30 to 8 p.m., there is a free concert "A Pageant of British Song" at St. Lawrence Jewry opposite the Guildhall in the City of London.

Tuesday, July 28. Luncheon festivities in the City of London's Guildhall Yard and Paternoster Square (boxing, dancing). A special street party from noon to 9 p.m. in Elizabeth Street, Belgravia, will be decorated with banners and bunting. Music by Mike Oldfield.

If you still haven't seen your wedding present, pop into the General Trading Company on Sloane Street. This is where Charles and Diana placed their wedding list, and the staff just might tip you off on what they'd adore.

At 1 p.m., there is a free "Royal Tribute" concert in St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church in Trafalgar Square.

Foreign leaders are expected to attend a formal dinner at Buckingham Palace (an event reportedly described by Lady Diana as "yuk" in a letter to a friend), while eager royal watchers are expected to start claiming their piece of the wedding procession route.

Then nearly everybody except Lady Diana troops into Hyde Park for Britain's biggest fireworks display since 1749. 12,000 fireworks weighing two tons. The royal party arrive down an avenue of torchbearers with torchbearing escorts, 500 musicians (among them, the Guards and Household Division) play Handel's "Royal Fireworks Music," the Royal Horse Artillery cannons fire. The music begins at 9 p.m.

At 10 p.m. Prince Charles kicks off 45 minutes of fireworks by lighting the first beacon of a chain of 101 signals spread across all of Britain. A Fireworks Palace 300 feet long and 40 feet high goes up in flame. The climax is a revolving "sun" 65 feet high with a portrait of — you guessed it — Charles and Diana.

Wednesday, July 29. This is a public holiday, with most stores closed, some museums open and theaters in operation.

The Spectacle of the Day, the actual wedding procession, starts at 10:05 a.m. from Buckingham Palace and comes at 12:45 p.m. At 4 p.m., after a private wedding "breakfast" in the palace ballroom, the couple go by carriage to Waterloo Station and take off on their honeymoon.

If you want to avoid the estimated 1.5 to 2 million lining the route and if you don't want to spend up to £50 on a wedding feast organized by a London hotel or restaurant, you can join 750 million viewers around the world and watch the entire ceremony on television. In



Flags wave and policemen's helmets are lined up as if waiting for the royal procession. In fact, they are a souvenir display on top of a street vendor's stall.

Britain, epic coverage starts at breakfast and goes on virtually all day and evening.

If you want to come up for air, the best way to get around town is on a special London Transport ticket that allows unlimited travel on subways and red buses for the day (£2 for adults, 50p for children under 16). This comes with the offer of a free pint of beer at selected pubs (for information: tel: 01-222-3232).

Starting at 2:30 p.m., the north London area of Highgate is throwing a big neighborhood "Wedding Day Whoopie" party in Pond Square. There will be fire-eaters and celebrities from the Monty Python show. There is an afternoon garden fête at Paternoster Square near St. Paul's with music and entertainment.

The left-wing Greater London Council, which snubbed invitations to the wedding, is staging a free "Rock 'n' Royal" rock concert as an alternative attraction at the Crystal Palace Concert Bowl from 2 to 8 p.m.

On the wedding night, the Proms — one of London's most important annual musical events — features Stravinsky's "The Wedding and Mendelssohn's 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'" at the Royal Albert Hall, Knightsbridge. And La Scala Cinema, Islington, is offering "Bride of Frankenstein" plus "I Married a Monster from Outer Space."

If you really want to get away from it all, there's a fancy dress party at Hope Pub, 46 St. Matthews Rd. in Brixton, scene of the recent riots.

Thursday, July 30. From 6 p.m. to midnight, the antiques area of Camden Passage in North London will hold a fair with street bands, folk music, displays and tombola.

Those with insatiable wedding fever can snatch up the first of many booklets commemorating the actual wedding. (For cynics, there's the book "Not the Royal Wedding" and a T-shirt that asks "What Wedding?")

Then it's down to the Isle of Wight for Cowes Week, the traditional Royal sailing week, Aug. 1-9, and back for the Wedding Present exhibition at St. James's Palace opening Aug. 5 (to Oct. 4).

If it all sounds too much, a video cassette may be the answer. Among those already on the market is "The Story of Charles and Diana" (£29.50) tracing the engagement and providing an additional eight hours of blank tape for purchasers to record personal impressions of the Royal Spectacle of the Century.

For details on the many public fun festivities, including Lady Di Lookalike Contests, etc., call the Pub Information Center: 01-828-3261. For

information about street parties and special restaurant or hotel parties: the London Tourist Board, tel: 01-730-0791.

EVENTS WITH A ROYAL CONNECTION

•"Royal Westminster Exhibition" (Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Parliament Square). Traces history of Westminster, features new portrait of The Queen by Mendoza. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Sunday, noon-6 p.m. £1.80, to Aug. 31.

•"Happy Ever After" (Sotheby's Belgravia) exhibits royal wedding souvenirs from Charles II to present. To Aug. 28.

•"Royal Connections" (Royal School of Needlework, 25 Princes Gate) Needlework designs and commissions for the Royal Family. To Aug. 14.

•"Royal Wedding Dresses from the Past" (Museum of London, London Wall) Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m.-6 p.m., also Sunday, July 26.

•Exhibition of Royal Wedding souvenirs at the Design Center, Haymarket, to Sept. 5.

•"A Princess for Wales" (Guildhall, Windsor), an exhibit about the many royal weddings from Queen Victoria to Princess Anne's. Open daily, to Aug. 8.

•"Royal Pageantry" (Hagley Hall, near Birmingham) exhibits costumes of British kings and queens from the 11th century and other items with royal connections (every afternoon to Sept. 6).

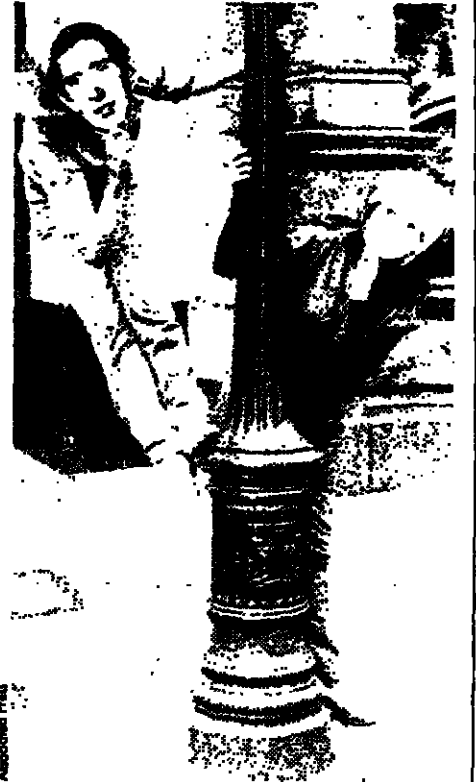
•"A Royal Engagement" (Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire), a photo exhibit of Prince Charles from age 5 and including recent engagement shots. To Sept. 30.

•"Royal Tournament" (Earls Court, London), annual military pageant featuring Britain's armed forces and pageantry of bands. Tickets from £2. Bookings, tel: 01-371-8141. Mon. at 7:30 p.m., Tues.-Sat. 2:30 and 7:30 p.m.

•"The Hollow Crown" (collection of writings on kingship) in repertory with "Pleasure and Repentance" (lovers through the centuries) performed by the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Fortune Theater, London.

•"Love Royal" (selection of Shakespeare's love scenes) and "The Loves of Henry VIII" (anthology from court documents, love letters and songs from the court of Henry VIII) at St. George's Theater, Tufnell Park Road, Islington in northeast London.

•"The Magic of Vienna," season of Viennese music including a recreation of the wedding of Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra in 1863, with dancers in costumes. Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank. To Aug. 1.



The latest in wedding souvenirs: Left, royal coat hangers and, right, Prince Charles and Lady Diana masks.

...and Need a London Park to Retreat To

by Sam Perkins

LONDON — Viewed from the air or on a map, the parks of London look much the same — mute patches of green stretching across the capital. But on a closer look, each has its own distinct personality. Whether you want to escape the mobs attending the royal wedding, rub shoulders with the world or find a field of tall grass to hide in, to watch the sun set or play soccer, you will find that no other city offers such a choice of parks.

St. James's Park: If parks were judged by the company they kept, St. James's would win hands down, flanked on every side by the august buildings of British history. To the north and west are St. James's and Buckingham Palace and the royal Houses Lancaster, Clarence, Marlborough, Carlton and York. The Horse Guards' Parade and the buildings of Whitehall lie to the east, with Scotland Yard and the Wellington Barracks on the south. A three-minute walk from the St. James's Park band shell leads variously to Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament or Trafalgar Square.

By 12:15 p.m. on a sunny day there is no bench space left in St. James's Park. A crowd of office workers, civil servants and tourists strolls along the lake, past flower-bordered paths to the open lawns beyond. Here businessmen take their lunchbreak on rented lawn chairs (20p) and then, with eyes closed and ties loosened, take 20 minutes of sun. From the bridge that bisects the lake, children dote out their sand-wich crusts to the ducks.

St. James's is not the place to go away from London; it shows the city in another guise. The band strikes up at noon.

Green Park: Green is the word. Nothing but 53 acres of green appended to St. James's Park on the northwest. It must be the Tyburn Stream

chestnut, maple and cherry trees that have made the park a haven for the urban weary since it opened its gates in the 1630s. The park's grandest promenade is the Broad Walk, a wide allee sheltered by plane trees. Through the trees to the west the vista opens up to rolling fields.

Hyde Park's most renowned feature is Speaker's Corner. Here the clearheaded and crackpot climb on soapboxes provided by the Parks Commission to harangue the crowd on any subject under the Hyde Park sun. Most speechifying takes place on Sunday afternoons, but nearly any day of the week will find a local Demosthenes holding forth.

As evening comes on, the jodhpurs and riding-coat clan from Mayfair and Belgravia fill the bridle paths again.

Kensington Gardens: To nearly any West End Londoner, Kensington Gardens means childhood, for along its lawns and paths many of them took their first steps, played in their first sandboxes and first discovered the delights and terrors of feeding ducks on the gardens' lake, Long Water.

A kind of Arcadian charm reigns here, in which the demands of the world and time are momentarily suspended. Though the gardens make a seamless whole with Hyde Park on the east, the two parks are very different places.

To Hyde Park's Everyman, Kensington promotes the cult of the child. It began with its most famous infant, Princess Victoria, who spent her childhood in the gardens, which were then part of the palace grounds. The tradition was settled once and for all when J.M. Barrie lauded Peter Pan on Long Water in 1906 in his "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens."

Peter, the park's unofficial patron saint, is now immortalized (if that's the word) in an enchanting bronze statue by the Serpentine.

Entering the gardens from the southwest corner of Kensington High Street, a path leads either to Flower Walk, with its lush hydrangeas, convolvulus, gardenias and assorted hibiscus, or to Queen's Walk, with its trees and shrubs of every shape and color — shaggy, needled, weeping, clipped, rampant in shades of green, blue and copper red.

Both paths lead to the Prince Albert Memorial, dedicated by Queen Victoria to her long-mourning consort. This is a sort of neo-Gothic shrine of imperial inspiration and Victorian decoration — breathtaking proof that love is blind.

Kensington Palace, now the residence of Princess Margaret and soon to be the home of Prince Charles and his new bride, may be visited, as well as the Sunken Gardens and Orangery alongside it. The Sunken Gardens are particularly mysterious, with their cave-like arcade of pleached lime trees.

Holland Park: The essential Holland Park is hidden to the casual glance. On the map it seems easy enough — a plot of green lying off the High Street behind the Commonwealth Institute. But one could easily miss the griffin-topped gates that lead to the remains of Holland House and its formal gardens. The confusion begins at the back of Holland House, where a primrose path leads into a darkening wood. Trails loop and weave through the tall trees, shaggy with age and honeysuckle. There are no clearings to help get one's bearings, and peacocks strolling in tangled underbrush add a touch of the surreal. Short on grand vistas, Holland Park's appeal lies in its being labyrinthine, dark and mysterious.

Regent's Park: Regent's Park is the most regal of London's parks. Originally the hunting estate of Henry VIII, the 472-acre expanse of gardens, woods and trees was intended to be the grounds of an estate designed for the Prince Regent, later George IV. Though the residence was never built, the park and the surrounding residential terraces show the indelible and elegant hand of John Nash, the architect who did more to change the face of London than anyone since Christopher Wren.

But what strikes the eye today are the flowers, not Nash's Greek Revival inspiration. No London park has more beautiful flowerbeds or landscaping. From the entrance at Clarence Gate, the path leads past tidy plots of Impatiens to a footbridge that spans part of Regent's Park lake. In May the flowerbeds along the lake are filled with an endless procession of tulips, a different color and variety for every plot. In midsummer these are replaced with artfully composed beds of snapdragon, godetia and tobacco plant, to name only a few.

At Queen Mary's Gardens, horticultural artistry reaches even greater heights. In addition to the well-known rose gardens, there are dozens of varieties of roses are carefully cultivated and labeled, there is an island with a small pond, covered with Alpine herbs and plants. The pond banks are thick with marsh grass and tiger lilies; from the middle of the pond rises an enormous Japanese bronze eagle.

The park is also the site of the London Zoo, one of the world's finest collections of animals. The Reptile House, the Birds of Prey aviaries, the Gibbon Enclosure, the Wolf Wood, the Otter Pool and a dozen other pavilions give a good show for the stiff entry fee.

Valentino: The Show Must Go On

by Hebe Dorsey

ROME — So you think they're making a fuss about that royal wedding. You just haven't seen a Roman designer just before a fashion show. What started as a routine, advance fashion shoot ended up as a Broadway production.

The set? Valentino's fashion house, recently transformed from stark modern white to Pompeii-red, palazzo-columned splendor.

ACT ONE: German model, Esther, is in a mini red kimono under the hot studio lights. It's up in the 90s and blustering outside. Oliver (that's Valentino's pug; the other one is named Charlie, he is a Cavalier King Charles and he belongs to Valentino's partner, Giancarlo) is wandering around, so thirsty he has a paper cup in his mouth. Smart dog.

Seamstresses bustle about, carrying dresses at arm's length as if they were the Holy Grail. Giancarlo is adjusting a model's quilted satin hat. Valentino is biting his nails — that is, until he spots the camera. Then he straightens up, combs his hair, props up his cheeks and gives the right profile. No need for him to worry. He's good-looking. He just needs to relax.

ACT TWO: We select five daytime outfits, five evening gowns. Valentino loves long, full-skirted, wool pleated silk suits (black and white windowpane plaids are in this season). They are worn with big red cashmere scarves, gaudy style. Then it's on to evening wear, as two women start madly ironing those black taffeta ruffles (ruffles are back).

Oliver is running around. Valentino is moving about, then suddenly stiffens at the sight of one miserable, misplaced sequin. That's when you know the man is no playboy. There must be 10,000 sequins sewn on that dress in diagonal stripes — and Valentino had to find the one that went wrong. He calls out: "Lina, venga." Lina takes one shocked look and attacks the sequin with a fierce needle.

Now five people, plus Valentino, are hovering around Aldo. The hairdresser teases her gorgeous pre-Raphaelite hair — which needs no doing at all. The makeup man is powdering away. Valentino's First Assistant, herself in chic khaki and Cartier bangles, fixes Aldo's belt. No 2 puffs the sleeves, while No. 3 smooths out the colored stockinged legs.

Valentino pronounces, "Bello, bello" then religiously starts putting an embroidered leather jacket on Aldo when, heck, it strikes you that this is no fashion show. This is a ritual: They're dressing the bullfighter for the kill. Valentino takes one step backward — long cigarette holder in his hand — studies the view, steps forward, ties that brown velvet knot again. "Divina Aldo," he says, moving on.

The next model is off in a corner having a nervous breakdown. At least seven seamstresses have told her, "Ma come grassia!" (My, you're fat) because she must have gained a pound since the last fitting six months ago. Finally, the poor girl explodes. "But what's wrong with you people?"

The music is playing "Lanca perfume." Brazilian? "Yes, you know, when they throw ether during Rio's carnival," Valentino offers, with a spraying gesture. Valentino is cool and mundane again, but he keeps biting his nails when you're not watching.

Giancarlo shifts away from camera. "No, no,



Valentino checking over his girls modeling evening wear on the Spanish Steps this week. From left: black-and-white diagonally sequined bodice with slim crepe skirt; satin and chiffon peekaboo skirt under black dress; taffeta skirt with ruffles galore; skirt with panniers; striped black-and-white taffeta evening suit.

don't put me in the picture. I'm not jolt." Giancarlo is wrong. He is jolt, maybe a bit tough, but definitely jolt.

ACT THREE: All the girls are miraculously ready and now a procession of some 25 people makes its way to Piazza di Spagna (where they are to hold a fashion spectacular Friday night with 100 models promoting both Italian fashion and two new Fiat cars).

The makeup artist is running lipstick brush at the ready. One model is sternly told to throw away her cigarette. Wearing white shrouds over their outfits and looking like so many gorgeous ghosts, the models sweep past the Hotel Hassler, the ice cream stand, the tacky jewelry, past the Rome-on-\$5-a-day hippies. Assistants snatch up hems. God forbid they should get dusty.

Valentino arrives. *Attenzione, prego.* An American tourist trying to get a snapshot gets bawled out by an aide. The tourist's reaction — "Valentino who?" — Valentino and the girls start draping themselves this way and that, in front of the church, up and down the Spanish Steps. It looks like Guys and Dolls, except for the girl in the see-through black chiffon skirt.

Everybody is talking at once. "Fantastico, stupendo, favoloso, bellissima," they applaud. It's all over. Back to the salon. The girls get out of the clothes. Oliver goes nestling into tissue paper. The two days to D-Day and Valentino goes back to chewing his nails.

TRENDS IN ROME

Rome couture would be nowhere without Valentino, who gives it international cachet. So, here's what he said on Thursday night at his opening. First of all, big coats, long and roomy, in outsized plaids and checks. The alternative is short, slim suits with a lot of refined couture details such as finely stitched bib collars or checkboards of satin and crepe, all of it cut into squares and assembled by hand.



'Kensington Gardens — memories of prams, nannies and Peter Pan.'

that flows under the park that makes it all so lush. Though only a bit more than half the size of St. James's, Green Park is a more restful place — despite the humming presence of Piccadilly on the north side. For one thing, there are no "attractions": no birds to feed, no bandstand, not even any flowers, just the rich verdure that gives the park its name.

Hyde Park: The granddaddy of all London parks, Hyde Park has been called "the lungs of London" for its 360 acres of grass, trees and lake. It is also the city's heart and mirror; its uses and users are endless.

In the early morning the Household Cavalry canter along the bridle path, Rotten Row, before taking up its post at the Horse Guards' Parade at Whitehall. At noon office workers head for the Serpentine, Hyde Park's 41-acre lake, to bask in the sun and watch the children sail their boats. Rowboats, canoes and stick-fighting dogs ply its calm surface three seasons of the year. There is skating in the winter and swimming at the "Lido" any day you choose — the Christmas Day Dip being traditional.

North of the Serpentine lie the broad fields and walks shaded by

Prune, eggplant, claret. Parma are favorite colors, with a lot of red and black, often in sharp contrast. Gray flannel, plaids, heavy satins, taffeta and velvet.

The rest of Rome showed beautiful quiet clothes. No revolution here. Andre Lang, whose \$4 million business is done mostly with U.S. trunk shows came close to not showing a couture collection this season, but was happy he did: He got a lot of applause, mainly for his group of pretty black lace dresses.

Princess Galtzine, a brave designer who rates A for endurance, did a couture version of the swashbuckling pirate look invented by London kids. At Milla Schon, faithful friend and fan Mrs. Amintore Fanfani (whose husband is president of the Italian senate) selected a pink and prune crepe evening gown, with ruffled wrap, to wear at Prince Charles' wedding next week. "We'll just have to let it out a bit," Miss Schon said. As for Capucci, he is still the most inventive, if terribly private, talent in Rome. It is too bad that his collection, inspired by Bernini's baroque architecture and Caravaggio's colors, will be limited again to Italian genre.

Classy jeweler Gianni Bulgari got trapped in the Tivoli fur show out of friendship for Massimo Gargia, who put it together. It turns out he didn't know rabbit from mink, but he ate all the potato croquettes in sight. As for La Dolce Vita, it's neither too dolce nor too vita these days. Its father, Federico Fellini, was away from the maddening crowd at a small trattoria in Frascati, outside Rome.

The Less-Than-Perfect House Guest

by Barbara Burtoff

WASHINGTON — With the economy ever-tightening, out-of-town friends and relatives are apt to spend some of their summer vacation at your place.

Everyone has known the less-than-perfect house guest. Some even react to prospective ones by locking doors, drawing draperies and pretending to be out. To avoid a ride down life's last lane between market, laundry and bank, it's best, if possible, to think out the logistics of coexistence before guests arrive. Here are some things to consider.

How long is the perfect visit?
One to 10 days is polite as polite can be, says etiquette adviser Elizabeth Post. "The length of the visit should depend on how well you know the friends or relatives and how well

they will be expected to pitch in — make their own beds, take over at the stove one night, pick berries, straighten the bath or whatever. When guests arrive, what comes first?
Give your guests a fast tour of the house, says Washington professional organizer Barbara Hemphill. Show them which racks are theirs in the bath, where extra towels and cleaning supplies can be found and what closet space may be used in the bedroom.

Ask what they would like to see and do during their visit. Let them know when you will be free to spend time with them and what activities, if any, you've already planned for them.

How much time and entertainment?

Two evenings during the week and one day of the weekend, claims Hemphill, make you acceptably gracious. This formula is especially intended for homes in which both the husband and wife work and there's enough going on in the area for guests to keep busy on their own.

quires any particular foods, so that you can avoid suffering while they stare at an empty plate at your table. Likewise, if you would prefer that they not bring particular foods into your home, spell that out, too.

And if you pop a short fuse over those who sit idly by while you slave over a hot stove, don't be timid, says Gerson, about handing them the greens to make a salad, or a towel to help dry dishes after dinner.

Rainy days?
Have ready alternate plans, says organizer Hemphill — a visit to a museum, craft program or stores nearby. Books, records, games and cards, of course, can be enjoyed at home.

Can you say "No" to a friend or relative who wants to visit?

"Be honest about this," says Horchow. "It's your home. You have every right to let those people know your life is overbooked. You might simply say, 'While we're terribly sorry, it just wouldn't be convenient.'"

Psychologist Susan Shnidman offers, "Even though we are busy now, we sure would like to see you. Let's get together back in the city." This response is intended for those plagued at vacationed hideaways by friends from home. "Genuine friends will be left with a good feeling and those out to use your retreat as a free hotel will be properly put in their place."

The impromptu arrivals?
If it's not convenient, says Elizabeth Post, offer them a quick cup of coffee and send them on their way.

Can you ask a guest to leave early?

Yes, if you dare to follow the lead of one graduate student whose guest, soon after the arrival, had an emotional crisis. After a call to his mother for advice, he told his friend: "You and I are not having a good visit. Can I drive you to the airport or train station? We can try again at another time. Let's terminate this visit rather than our friendship."

To twist Art Linkletter's one-liner, people will do the darndest things — when sleeping under someone else's roof. According to a few hosts, guests are not invited back if they:

1. Grind cigarette butts into the carpet.
2. Neglect to bring a gift, or to take the host out to dinner, or to bring groceries and cook one of the evening meals.
3. Make more than a couple of long-distance phone calls.
4. Use the car; don't refill the tank.
5. Readjust the heat or air-conditioning control without asking.
6. Use towels to polish shoes or to take off greasy makeup.
7. Track excessive sand or mud into the house.
8. Fight continuously with spouse, child or host.
9. Don't make their beds or help in the kitchen.
10. Leave the bathroom looking like a hurricane hit it.
11. Show up late for meals.
12. Refuse to eat what the host cooks and bring their own food.
13. Expect the host to do their laundry.
14. Wait for the host to feed and clean up after the guest's pet.
15. Don't offer to replace an item broken by a visiting child.
16. Complain too much.
17. Use the house as a hotel, but spend no time with the host.
18. Keep unreasonable hours.
19. Expect the host to chauffeur them everywhere.
20. Forget to say "thank you."

The complacent host will offer either a car or bus schedule, adds Hemphill, as well as maps and guidebooks that list museums, tourist sights, theaters and so on.

Should guests pay their own way?

On daytime activities, yes, says these hosts. You can take turns paying for evening functions. Guests, they say, should offer to treat their hosts to dinner or something else at least one evening during the visit. If it's a stay of a week or more, guests might also offer to buy some of the groceries and to prepare a meal.

What needs to be said about your kitchen?

"If you expect your guests to be punctual at the table for breakfast, lunch and dinner, say so," advises food writer Joan Nathan Gerson. "If you'd prefer that they take care of their own breakfast and lunch at whatever time they choose, let them know and show them where food is stored."

"Ask before their arrival if their diet re-



"We were in the neighborhood and thought we'd drop by..."

ing they are to adjust to your hours, your habits and the functioning of your home.

Do you really have space?

If not, it can be exhausting. When she can't accommodate guests, Post recommends a good hotel nearby without feeling at all guilty.

What specifics need to be discussed?

Whether arrangements are made by letter or phone, be sure to agree to what the deal is, says Roger Horchow of Dallas. He spends so much time entertaining guests in Texas and at a summer home on Nantucket, that he's writing a chapter about it in his book, "Living in Style." "Spell it out specifically," he says. "It would be best for us if you came on this date and leave on that date." This spares hurt feelings.

"Be sure to tell guests what the activities will be, so that they will know what clothes to pack and how much money to carry. Let them know you think it is more fun when everyone participates in the housework, if you do, and that

Food

Quercy's 'Poor Relations' Eat Darn Well

by Patricia Wells

RASSAC, France — The farm people of the Quercy region jokingly refer to themselves as France's *parent pauvre*, poor relations. While the Perigord is famed for its truffes and Gascony for its smoky-colored Armagnac, Quercy has nothing but agriculture. But what agriculture!

The gently sloping hills and light, fertile soil of this sparsely populated land along the Garonne provide the essentials for the well-furnished Quercy table: corn-fed local geese and ducks, walnuts for hearty, fragrant oils, capons and chickens to roast in brick ovens, sweet cherries for clafoutis, prunes to preserve in eau-de-vie and grapes for the table and the cooking and wine de pays.

The food may be simple, but it's pure and abundant. A typical farm feast begins with a garlic, vinegar and egg yolk-enriched peasant soup called *trouvaille* that might include tomatoes and onions from the garden, fresh thyme or wild *poireaux de vignes*, leeks that sprout at random between the grape vines. Milk is followed by simple, pan-fried Toulouse sausages, grilled wild capon or a heavy *confit de porc*, served with tomatoes à la provençale.

If it's a special feast, the meal ends with a feather-light local pastry — known here as a *tourtière*, elsewhere as *pâtis de croissant* — a multilayered construction of transparently thin, strudel-like dough filled with golden apples and prunes from nearby Agen, sprinkled with sugar and generous doses of Armagnac.

Despite this abundance, there used to be few eating pleasures. Quercy was a poor region. Save for greasy spoons on the highway, restaurants were scarce. With dozens of home-preserved confits, who would leave home to eat someone else's *confits*, the local favorite white bean casserole?

Now things are changing. Residents are dining out more, and tourists — drawn to the southwest by Michel Guérard in *Les Trois Jours* and by André Daguin in *Arch* — are finding it all worth the detour. But not a week or a weekend with many farm families. (Some from their *châteaux* into regional cooking schools, for information, contact: André Pochet, Les Vignes de Bassac, 33190 Bassac de Vins, France; tel: 63/54.24.30.)

In a village of a town with 1,000 people, 70-year-old Marie-Madeleine, a Quercy native, has a weekly course on Quercy cuisine. Madame Mémère is known throughout the region for her spectacular farm-to-table stuffed goose neck, enlaced in buttery brisoles, a remarkably light cassoulet, her own *confit d'oie* and Toulouse sausage and, of course, her *tourtière*, which appears regularly at local weddings and feasts, fresh from her oven.

"It's all very easy," she says, stretching the *tourtière* dough to a gaufferie thickness or effortlessly boiling a large banyard *poule* for a galantine served chilled with sorrel mayonnaise.

One quickly learns that this southwestern cuisine, devoid of butter and cream, is created from what's on hand: lots of eggs, garlic and

beans. Everything from cassoulet to *tourtière* is "nourished" with goose fat.

Madame Mémère works methodically, chatting freely in patois. By week's end, she's flown with ease through meals that would tire



Top: Mme. Mémère rolling *tourtière* dough; below: Larchand and his wife.

women half her age, cooking always in glazed clay pots; to keep things soft, in wood-fired brick ovens, to impart a smoky richness. She offers thick country apple pie, a lean pork-and-veal terrine laced with Armagnac and green olives, parsley and thyme, and a green salad with vinegar steeped in her clay jug.

Between lessons, you can drive to the tiny

fortified town of Puymaurin, where chef Michel Trama of *L'Arbrière* is proving that *cuisine paysanne* and *cuisine nouvelle* can coexist. Two years ago, Trama abandoned his native Paris and a tiny Latin Quarter restaurant for this 11th-century town of fewer than 600 people. He bought a 13th-century home built for the count of Toulouse, decorated the stone-walled dining room with antique farm implements and set out to introduce "a new kind of cooking to the area." After all, what could a Parisian tell the people of Quercy about cassoulet?

But even the most tradition-bound palate will appreciate his *fruits aux gâteaux confits* or *foie gras*, a fresh salad of baby endive, sliced preserved goose gizzard and delicate chunks of fresh foie gras, *gambelles de caneton aux fruits*, or *terrine de poireaux à la julienne de truffes*. Likewise the plump, tender capons raised by a local farmer, which he sautés to mouthwatering effect with *crème de morilles*.

It is no surprise that with such careful and sophisticated cooking, L'Arbrière won a star in the 1981 Michelin guide. And Trama's bills are as light as his fare: There are 65- and 140-franc menus (or one can order à la carte), and two can dine well for 300 francs (about \$25 each) with a pleasant local Cahors (52 rue Royale, tel: 56/95.31.46. Closed Tuesdays.)

Leaving the hilltop village of Puymaurin with its half-timbered houses and view of the fertile plains of Agen, drive through wheat fields and golden plots of sunflowers to the village of Valence d'Agén, where an equally audacious chef, Gérard Larchand, is offering the region's some surprises at La Campagne.

A native of Valence d'Agén, who studied with Jean-François Assolant at Le St-James in Bordeaux, Larchand loves fish — and showing his neighbors what can be done with it. "Most of the people who grew up here, never even tasted fish from the Garonne," he explains, noting that his sweet white grilled *alose* comes right out of the local river. The *alose*, a European *shad*, is served with its rich red roe.

"In the beginning, most of my clients thought the fish on the menu must be frozen. I would bring out the whole fish on a platter before I cooked it, and now they're convinced it's fresh," explains the 25-year-old chef.

When Larchand and his wife, Marie-Laure, bought La Campagne two years ago, the ancient stone building, abandoned for a decade, had no electricity or water. "Hoping to make it just like home," they restored it and added terrace, garden and cozy indoor dining rooms.

They serve no more than 17 diners at a time, since Larchand is alone in the kitchen. While his cooking is less sophisticated than Trama's, one can eat well here, dining on an *étuvé*, or *cassoulet* of fresh leeks and whole, wild local morilles, grilled steak with a *confit* of shallots, the locally popular *magret de canard*, confit and *gâteau de foie de volaille* as well as salmon trout, turbot, *laine* and bar, all shipped in twice weekly from Brittany.

There's a 45-franc and 110-franc menu, a small wine list and a large terrace perfect for dining with children. (Route de Cahors; tel: 63/39.65.97. Open every day, June through August, closed Tuesday the rest of the year.)

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International datebook

EUROPE

AUSTRIA

BREGENZ, Festival (tel: 5574/2281). Includes: Festspielhaus — July 27: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Eugen Jochum conductor, Gerhard Oppitz piano (Brahms). July 28: "Othello," Schönbauer. July 29, 31 and Aug. 1: "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Schönbauer.

VIENNA, July 24-26 and July 31-Aug. 2: International Summer Seminar for Body Language with Samy Molcho (for information tel: 34.46.73; telex: 768771).

LICHTENBERG, July 27-29: Camerata Helvetica, New York Chamber Choir, Urs Schneider conductor (Schubert, Mendelssohn).

BEELM

BRUGES, July 25-Aug. 9: Flanders Festival (tel: 650/21.11). Includes: July 25: Stuttgart Chamber Choir, Frieder Bernius conductor. July 26: Koto Orchestra of Tokyo, Yoshio Hiratsuka conductor (traditional Japanese music). July 27-29: King's College Choir, Cambridge. July 30: Clemencia Consort of Vienna.

ENGLAND

BUXTON, Opera House — July 25-Aug. 9: International Opera Festival (tel: 0298/71657).

CAMBRIDGE, To Aug. 2: Festival (tel: 35.78.51). Includes: July 27: Halle Orchestra, James Loughran conductor.

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Alongside the Baltic — July 26: Helsinki Marathon. (Information from: Helsinki City Marathon, Sal, Box 202 SF-00251 Helsinki 25.)

FRANCE

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, Music Festival (tel: 42/23.57.81). Includes: Theatre de l'Archeveque, July 25 and 26: "Don Giovanni," July 31: "Tosca."

ALBI, Festival (tel: 63/54.97.88). Includes: July 25-26: Paris Orchestra Ensemble, Jean-Pierre Waller conductor.

GERMANY

RIEDER, Muni and Václav Neumann; Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra with Herbert von Karajan; Chicago Symphony Orchestra with Sir Georg Solti. Also participating are Hermann Frey, Louisy Pico, Gundula Janowitz, Jose Carreras, Lucia Popp, Christa Ludwig and Plácido Domingo and pianists Alexis Weissenberg, Christoph Eschenbach, Justus Franz, Alfred Brendel, Maurizio Pollini and Vladimir Ashkenazy.

For further information write the Salzburg Festival, A-5010 Salzburg, Postfach 140, Austria, or tel: Salzburg 06222/42541; telex: 6/33880.

ITALY

VERONA, Arena (tel: 045/23520). Opera Festival. Includes: July 25 and 30: "Rigoletto," July 26 and 29: "Nabucco," July 28 and 31: "Aida."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan — July 28: Osaka Philharmonic Orchestra, Toshiaki Ashihara conductor (Mahler).
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LUXEMBOURG

SAINT HUBERT, Festival (tel: 61/61.22.01). Includes: July 26: Paris Baroque Ensemble (Teleman, Vivaldi).

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Plan d'Eau du Port — International Firework Festival. Includes: July 25: Fireworks of the Port of Monaco. July 26: Fireworks of the Port of Monaco. July 27: Fireworks of the Port of Monaco. July 28: Fireworks of the Port of Monaco.

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Cafe-Theater de Sikkorhof (tel: 20/27.571). English speaking Theatre. Includes: To July 25: "Telephone" (three one-act comedies).

PARIS

CHATEAUVAUX, near TOULON, Dance Festival (tel: 94/24.11.70). Includes: July 25-26: Margo Cunningham Dance Company. July 27-28: Françoise Verre Company. July 29-30: Polish Dance Theatre. July 31-Aug. 1: Joseph Ruffalo Ballet Theatre.

PORTUGAL

LISBON, American College (tel: 555.91.73). July 25: A. Bertoli Brecht Cabaret.

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Festival (tel: 86.24.43). Includes: July 29-Aug. 2: "Tina Andronico" (Shakespeare).
CANNES, Galerie Herbage (tel: 93/39.39.15). To Sept. 12: "Joan Miró: Engravings Retrospective 1964-1978."

SWITZERLAND

CHATEAUVAUX, near TOULON, Dance Festival (tel: 94/24.11.70). Includes: July 25-26: Margo Cunningham Dance Company. July 27-28: Françoise Verre Company. July 29-30: Polish Dance Theatre. July 31-Aug. 1: Joseph Ruffalo Ballet Theatre.

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ASIA

INDONESIA

YOGYAKARTA, Muses Rath, Exhibitions — To Sept. 13: "Tribal Art of Indonesia" and "Art Today from Geneva Collection," painting and sculpture.

NETHERLANDS

ZURICH, Gallery Wolfberg — To Aug. 22: "Eugen Grisey," retrospective.
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إلى صلاحيات

Drawings from Klaus Rinke's 'Australian Diary'

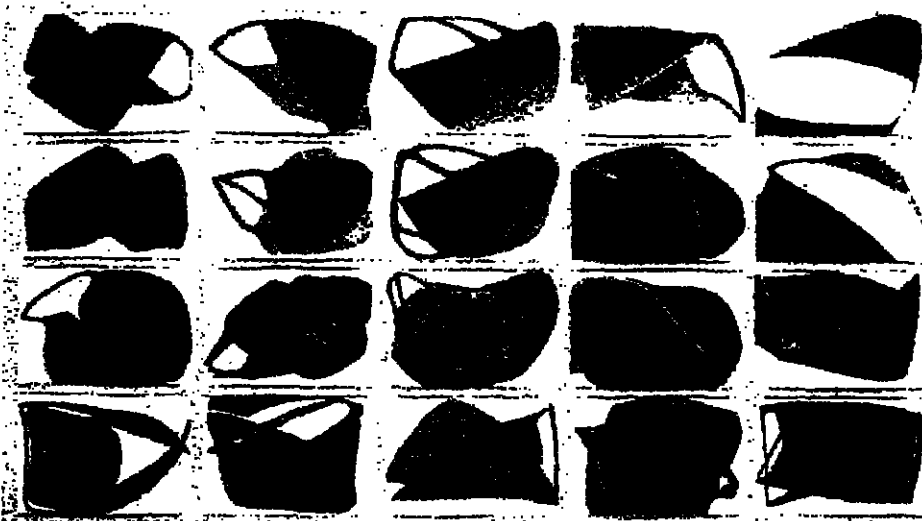
by David Galloway

STUTTGART — The spare but elegant precision of his performance pieces and installations has firmly established Klaus Rinke as the leading German artist of the post-Beuysian generation. Indeed, Joseph Beuys' participation in the opening of Rinke's current exhibition here has something of the ritual quality of the laying on of hands.

The 250 drawings in the Staatsgalerie represent an elemental aspect of Rinke's work, but one never adequately presented in its own terms. Figuratively, Rinke drew in space during many of his performances in the 1970s, and massive walls of drawings were a frequent element in his installations. At the last Documenta in Kassel, his "Gravitational Drawing," formed by 120 plumb lines, inscribed a soaring, cathedral-like space; the literal drawings rising around it might have been echoes of this more elemental gesture, in which gravity itself became the artist's collaborator.

The search for a fundamental aesthetic has been central to Rinke's work for nearly two decades, and this masterful presentation of "autonomous" presentations made between 1957 and 1980 charts his remarkable progress. The landscapes and harbor scenes he drew as a teen-ager moved rapidly toward reduction and compression. By the time he abandoned what he now terms his "wrestling match" with painting in the 1960s, the drawings had become dense organic abstractions.

Vibrant with energy, these metamorphosing forms are psychic diagrams of the artist's interior development, his continuing search for the archetypal. They are simultaneously intense private notations and universal public assertions. Even the later, minimalist works, in which composition is reduced to parallel lines, give the sense of a primal force held in delicate check.



Leaf from Klaus Rinke's "Australian Diary" is inspired by aborigine ritual.

In 1968, Rinke's demand for elemental expression led to an entire series of works in which his primary medium was water. Later, in the performances that established his international reputation, his own body became an instrument that interacted with space and time. Often the simplest hand movements animated this theater of change, but clocks and other technical measuring devices were almost invariably part of the drama. Rigidly disciplined but balletic in effort, such works were part of a fundamental inquiry into the artist's identity.

At the center of Rinke's philosophy is a passionate belief in the artist as mediator between heaven and earth, internal and external reality. Drawing itself is only a single aspect of the

ancient activity of measuring space and time, but a central one. In his introductory remarks at the opening of the exhibition here, Beuys reminded viewers that the building in which they stood had evolved from drawings, as had the automobiles that brought them to the museum and the streets along which they had come.

In his most recent work, Klaus Rinke has moved even further in his search for universal and primary sources. In 1978 he made the first of several extended visits to Australia, where the myths, rituals and artifacts of the aborigines gave him concrete manifestations of the "pre-embryonic" sources of art.

In a vast and amorphous composition enti-

led "Australian Diary," he has inscribed the results of this confrontation in more than 500 separate drawings, displayed in Stuttgart as a single, monumental work-in-progress. The artist expects that the completed diary will cover more than 2,000 pages, and he characterizes it as an autobiography, a record of the rhythms of day and night, a description of a time "when all things were still a unity."

The forms that recur in these pages bear an uncanny resemblance to those that emerged from Rinke's earliest experimental drawings. Those apprentice works are packed densely together in display cases more likely to be found in a natural history museum. The ingenious installation, designed by the artist, makes the organic dimension even more powerful, and the intentional crowding dramatizes the compressed energy of the work. The total exhibition is not so much installed as choreographed.

Rinke's ethnographic researches are the rich complement to a deep, intuitive passion for ritual experience. He thus plays a central role in "Myth and Ritual in the Art of the 1970s" at the Kunsthau in Zurich. Here, together with such contemporaries as Richard Long, Michael Singer and Dennis Oppenheim, he helps document a decade in which numerous artists sought to rediscover an archetypal aesthetic—religious, transcendent and universal. None, however, has pushed the quest to such profound or compelling lengths as Klaus Rinke.

The Rinke exhibition is on view at the Staatsgalerie in Stuttgart until Aug. 2; it will open at the Düsseldorf Kunstmuseum on Jan. 23. A 259-page catalogue is available for 25 Deutsche marks from the Staatsgalerie Stuttgart, Konrad-Adenauer-Strasse 32, 7000 Stuttgart. "Myth and Ritual in the Art of the 1970s" is at the Kunsthau Zurich until Aug. 23. The 235-page catalogue can be ordered for 30 Swiss francs from Kunsthau Zurich, Heimplatz 1, West Germany.

The Launch That Misfired

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — Sotheby's attempt at launching into space has just ended in a crash. Raymond Loewy's designs for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's space projects flopped this week.

Yet the idea was an ingenious one. In the last few years, several highly specialized markets have been booming: autographs and manuscripts of historical interest, architectural and interior decoration designs, engines and other mechanical models.

To combine the three in one sale sounds like an auctioneer's dream. That is precisely what Raymond Loewy's designs, working drawings and models done for NASA as its Habitability Consultant for the Apollo, Saturn, Skylab and Shuttle missions from 1967 to 1972, seemed to offer. Indeed, there was an additional factor to the 3,500 items or so — a sense of adventure and dream, visually conveyed through drawings that smacked of futuristic comics.

Sotheby's public relations people embarked on an ambitious campaign — telephone calls to the press, press releases titled "Sotheby's Launches into Space" and, late in June, an exhibition, "Raymond Loewy and Living in Space," based on the Loewy collection.

In all this, Loewy featured big. He was available for interviews. In the catalogue, there was a photograph of "Raymond Loewy in Skylab Bottom." On another page he was shown sideways, body bent forward, looking tense with knit eyebrows and lips shut tight while "modeling helmets for potential collision."

The press loved it, and Sotheby's publicity stunt came off brilliantly. The Times of London ran a long article on Loewy and the forthcoming sale, followed by Le Monde, Le Figaro and other newspapers.

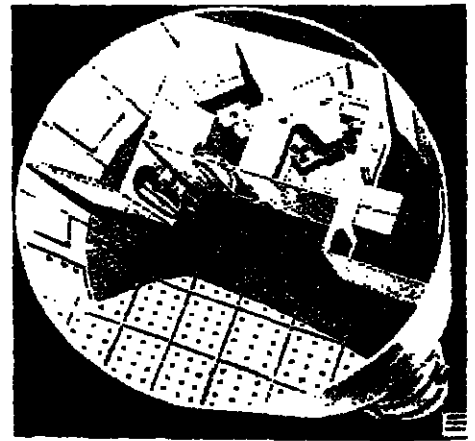
Sotheby's had taken further precautions. The "Raymond Loewy Files" were introduced by an hors d'oeuvre — Loewy designs of buses, planes and other products of the industrial age. And the whole Loewy collection was fitted into a large sale of autographs, literary manuscripts and historical documents. On July 20, 342 lots were offered, ranging from an ordinance book kept at the Tower of London between 1613 and 1617 to a letter by John Winthrop, America's first astronomer, Hollis Professor of Mathematics at Harvard and a friend of Washington and Franklin, who described the growing uneasiness between the American colonies and England.

When H-hour came in the evening session reserved for Loewy, the shock was all the greater.

The space lot, which carried an unprinted estimate of £200,000-£300,000, remained unsold at £110,000. It was not clear whether there actually was a real bidder at that price. A phenomenal price? Well, perhaps. But that failure takes on a new significance in the light of the other Loewy lots. Despite their very moderate estimates — £1,000-£1,500 apiece — the "designs of the industrial age" all failed to sell, with one exception — that of President John Kennedy's presidential airplane Air Force One, in blue, turquoise, red, white and yellow, knocked down at £780.

And on the following day, the sale resumed at a brisk pace, as if nothing had happened. In other words, the Loewy failure took place in the context of a successful sale, as may be inferred from the proceeds: Leaving out the Loewy items, only 16 percent of the lots were bought in out of a total of £389,756. What kind of a mystery later hit the Loewy project?

Expressed theoretically, the riddle has no answer. Loewy is, by general consent, the designer who has left his stamp on 20th-century



Raymond Loewy's conceptual design for the crew's quarters aboard Skylab is right out of a Jules Verne novel.

industrial shapes — i.e., a good deal of our environment. The double-decker Greyhound buses, the Avanti Studebakers... Indeed not just ours, but the world's: Lot No. 359 in that sale was a folder of 11 original designs and one reproduction for the Moskvich car now operating in the Soviet Union.

Space exploration, is, again by unanimous consent, the beginning of an era, and the designs of the man who thought out what man's shell should be in space strike one as definitely of historic significance. And the market exists: There are 30 institutions in the United States alone that build up space archives. It should have been boosted by the pre-sale publicity in the media. So what happened?

Well, it is quite simple really. The most glaring publicity is no good when the market you want to hit consists of institutions. Academia and Science are slow, self-assertive, secretive. They are not much given to persuasion through belated advice. They like to create a sensation by revealing how clever they have been in netting what others could not get.

All astute dealers know how to play that — otherwise, there wouldn't be half the white elephants that adorn the artistic zoo of museums. As far as it is known, none of the potentially interested institutions sent an agent to view the material. A sale by private treaty, i.e., negotiated privately by Sotheby's representatives, would seem to have been the way to handle it.

Had it all happened in the happy phase of reckless spending that came to an end this spring, an outsider might have saved the day, although, personally, I doubt it. For one reason: There was a hitch in the sequence of reasoning.

The first vessel of the Space Age is important, but Loewy contributed the frills of it — call it design — rather than the mechanics, which is what made it possible. Had the frills been in the form of intrinsically beautiful drawings — as are many 18th- or 19th-century architectural drawings, superb in composition or draftsmanship, or very beautifully made objects — as are many 19th-century industrial models — things might have been different. But they were not.

The achievement lies in the conception, not the tangible, which looks more like a file than a work of art. And the best apparently is not salable at half a million dollars. Not right now, anyway. In 10 years, those who ignored it may well feel they missed a fabulous opportunity. But, again, that applies to many market failures.

As in launches, timing is of the essence in the art market.

Vienna Is Alive to the Sound of Summer Music

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — In July and August, both opera houses are shuttered, the Vienna Boys are on vacation, and the Lippizzaner traditions are put out to pasture. So what's left for Vienna's summer-tourist?

For one thing, there is more going on musically on any given night than there was either in the so-called "season" or during the Vienna Festival Weeks that ended in June. And seats are now cheaper and easier to find.

Vienna's Musical Summer — more than 200 concerts in 50 different places in July and August — is an idea conceived at City Hall under the motto: "Vienna is always in season." (Information: Stadtkulturzentrum of City Hall, open weekdays from 10 a.m. to noon and 1 to 6 p.m.; tel: 42800-2085 or -2095.)

Its most impressive event takes place on the premises of Vienna's hulking neo-Gothic wedding cake of a Rathaus: the outdoor symphonic concert held every Tuesday and Thursday through Aug. 25.

These concerts, seating 3,000, are held in the grandeur of the Arkadenhof, a courtyard in City Hall that was suggested as a concert setting by Max Reinhardt after he directed the theatrical presentation of "Danton's Death" there in 1929. Acoustically enriched (the farther front you sit, the better you hear), the concerts begin at 8 p.m. As darkness draws near, the inner portals of the Rathaus are illuminated, giving a romantic glow. The heavyweight at-

traction, be it Schubert or Sibelius, or any such evening is balanced by lighter fare.

General admission seats sell for 70 schillings (\$4) well in advance at City Hall. For an extra 90 cents, you can buy a ticket with a coupon valid if it rains, in which case the concert is held indoors at 8:30 in the smaller Wiener Konzerthaus (four subway stops away).

This coming week's Rathaus concerts will have the Budapest Philharmonic playing Wagner, Barokk and Tchaikovsky on July 28 (piano soloist: Jeno Jando) and Beethoven, Kodaly and Tchaikovsky on July 30. Later programs will feature the adventurous Austrian Radio (ORF) Symphony on Aug. 11 and 13; the Volksoper Orchestra dancing what it does best: an all-Johann-Strauss program on Aug. 18; the Lower Austrian Tonkünstlerorchester on Aug. 20; and with Franz Allers leading an all-Dvorak program on Aug. 25.

Out at Schönbrunn, the Versailles of Vienna, at 7:15 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, you can take a guided tour in English, French or German of 40 of the palace's 1,441 rooms, winding up in its festively lit Grand Gallery at 8:15 p.m. for a chamber-music concert. (On July 25, a concert version of Telemann's opera "Pimpinone," with Martin Schuppich and Regina Winkelmayr as Vesperta; on July 29, Les Ménestrels ensemble will perform dances of the Middle Ages and Renaissance; on Aug. 1, the Tonkünstler Chamber Orchestra will perform Mozart, Rossini, Frescobaldi and Biber. A tour-with-concert ticket costs 95 schillings (under \$5).)

Also at Schönbrunn's Schlosstheater, where

Maria Theresa's doomed daughter Marie Antoinette once danced in pastorals written by the Hapsburg court poet Pietro Metastasio, the Vienna Chamber Opera is offering a double bill of Mozart's "Bastien and Bastienne" (July 28 and 29, Aug. 1, 3, 6, 7, 10 and 13) rotating in repertory with the Johann Strauss operetta "Wiener Blut" (July 25, 27, 30 and 31, Aug. 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14 and 15). Curtain time is 8 p.m. and prices range from \$3 to \$19.

There are also chamber concerts in the splendid salons and ballrooms of some of Vienna's smaller beautiful palaces every Friday and Sunday at 8 p.m. On Aug. 9, violinist Thomas Christian will play at the Palais Auerperg, a baroque masterpiece built in 1721 for the marquis who inspired "Der Rosenkavalier" and where Mozart conducted his "Idomeneo" in 1786. On Aug. 14, pianist Ann Lynn Miller will be at the baroque hall of Vienna's Old Rathaus (the present City Hall is called "new" because it dates back to only the 1880s), and Ensemble I (flute, clarinet, guitar) will take over the grand Palais Schwarzenberg (tickets from \$2.35 to \$4.70).

In an 8 p.m. Saturday series of "Concerts in Landmarks," you can hear pianists Salvador Nebra (Aug. 15) and Oleg Maisenberg (Aug. 22) play Schubert in Schubert's birthplace. In Josef Haydn's last home, pianist Eugen Jakab plays Haydn on July 25, and the Diabelli Trio will play Haydn's contemporaries (Mozart, Molino, Diabelli, Kummer) on Aug. 8.

Another landmark concert takes place in Vienna's most spectacularly illuminated church,

the soaring Maria Treu Basilica on Jodok Fink-Platz. Here, on the organ with which Anton Bruckner took his examination on Nov. 21, 1861 (one of the examiners exclaimed: "He should have tested us!"), Edgar Krapp will play Bruckner, Bach and Mozart, on Aug. 15. Prices: \$4.40 to \$7.35.

A Mondays-at-8 p.m. church-music series will feature the Camera Helvetica and New York Chamber Choir combining on July 27 to perform Schubert in the Lichtental Parish Church where Schubert sang in the choir and played the organ. In the majestic St. Stephen's Cathedral, Carl Melles will conduct the visiting German Orchestra of the Rheinland-Palatinate in Bruckner's Sixth Symphony on Aug. 3. Admission to each is \$4. The price drops to \$2.35 for organ concerts in three other great churches on Aug. 10, 17 and 24.

Lovers of organ music can also go every Friday at 7:30 p.m. to hear organists in the Augustiner Church, where the hearts of the Hapsburgs are kept in silver urns and which houses Canova's magnificent tomb for Maria Theresa's favorite daughter, Marie Christine. General admission is \$3 and, if you scramble for a chair instead of a bench, you can turn it around and face the music.

Free open-air concerts are held in front of the Rathaus at 5 p.m. every Tuesday (Strauss) and Friday (jazz), in the Upper Belvedere Palace Gardens at 5 p.m. on Mondays (Viennese music) through Aug. 24, and at 5:30 p.m. every single weekday in one neighborhood park or another (brass bands).

20th-Century Survey at Maeght

SAINTE-PAUL, France — The exhibition here at the Maeght Foundation, "20th Century Sculpture, 1900-1945," (to Oct. 4) is almost a revelation.

Those who live in the West are no doubt familiar with a good number of the works, or have seen something approaching them. But one rarely has the opportunity of



Braque bronze of 1939-55.

seeing such an ample illustration of the astonishing diversity of 20th-century sculpture.

One obstacle, of course, is that sculptures are often heavy and costly to transport. But there is perhaps a more occult obstacle in the fact that the public is not quite attuned to the peculiar essence of sculpture itself.

Painting can more easily be a private medium, hung in the home to evoke a state of mind, or even a person or place in another age or part of the world. Sculpture tends to be better suited to the social context. If a painting is an evocation, sculpture is much more like an actual presence — the presence of a person, a force, a being.

This is not a rational deduction, of course, but an attempt to suggest how one responds to sculpture instinctively — a response that can be easily abolished by rational effort. But then why look at all?

One's first impression as one walks through these rooms is how much 20th-century sculpture illustrates exactly the same aesthetic movements that marked the work of painters of the same period: Impressionism, Cubism, Constructivism, Dada, Futurism, Surrealism and so forth. This is hardly a surprise, but here it is vividly impressed on the eye.

To begin with, there are works by Rodin, Renoir and Maillol, artists of the 19th century, though Rodin looks very much to the future with his small, free-dancing figures and his magnificent Balzac (seen here in a scaled-down version).

But the first 20 years of this century were marked by a succession of stunning breaks: The Constructivists in Russia, who — like Tatlin, Rodchenko, the Stenberg brothers, Pevsner and Gabo — sought new materials and took much of their inspiration from engineering and the Belgian Vantongerloo, equally austere, who reflected a quasi-mathematical mystique that was characteristic of the

age. People no longer talked of transcendence, but that repressed category resurfaced as a symptom in dimensions.

Cubism is represented by Henri Laurens, Picasso, who, of course, illustrates just about everything, and the powerful figure of Duchamp-Villon, who died prematurely of sequels of typhoid caught in the trenches of World War I.

Umberto Boccioni represents the Futurists with two dynamic bronzes, one a walking figure, the other a gyrating bottle.

Dada, more than Surrealism, seems to be the secret father of Miro (represented here by two Krazy Kat type assemblages and a delightful, lumpy tapestry), and

are like animated drawings when they turn beneath the thread from which they hang; thus Brancusi (though that great hermit of Abstraction shows an almost comically dated reminiscence of Pointe's fashion models in a head entitled "La Muse"); thus Giacometti (though he has a Cubist phase and a Surrealist one, too, in his younger years); thus Matisse, Modigliani, Henry Moore, Marino Marini...

All these artists are well represented here, and their figures sometimes appear more serious, more playful, more alive, in fact more present than in much of the painting of the same period.

This is in the nature of the medium — as painting is perhaps more



Boccioni's "Form of Continuity in Space," 1913.

Hans Arp, though a Dadaist, seems to have been above all possessed with a sense of burgeoning, as though his figures were taking shape and growing before our eyes.

Max Ernst, with his "Lunar Asparagus" or "King playing the Queen," stands for the Surrealist mood — after which there remains a body of works that are quite fully 20th-century but (like Arp) do not fit into any school.

Thus Calder (his wire portraits, especially viewed through one eye,

akin to dreams, while sculpture, at its best, is like a vision, surging out of the ground or descending from the clouds and, instead of fading in a halo of light, taking on the substance of bronze or stone or wood to become a durable member of our world.

The foundation is planning a second exhibition of 20th-century sculpture (from 1945 to the present) for the summer of 1984.

— Michael Gibson

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]**Closing Prices, July 23, 1981**[illegible]

33%	42%	42%	-	%
85%	48%	5%	+45	
55	5	5	+20	

Canadi

Canadian Indexes		High Low Close Ch'ge	
July 24, 1981			
Recent Previous		Index Close	
Montreal	399.61	399.63	
Toronto	2,261.90	2,261.65	
Montreal - Stock Exchange Industrials Index, Toronto - TSE 300 Index.			

27	85	87	+1 1/2
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8	18	18	
2 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	

NEW YORK (AP)

[illegible]

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14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2 - 1/2	AutoCo	14 1/2	1 1/2

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Buckbee	70%	10
Buffels	29%	30
Buckups	14%	1

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1025-1028.

30	14%	FloEC	1.10	1.12	58	23%	22%	23	-	4%	18%	14%	KyUll	2.12	14	9	100	15%	15%	15%	+ 4%	42%	23	Outlet	1.6	1.7	271	25%	34%	35	-	4%
30%	23%	FloPL	1.84	10.8	52	29%	29%	29%	+ 4%	14%	9%	KerrGts	.44	3.3	8	47	13%	12%	13%	+ 4%	16%	11%	OverDr	1	2.3	23	17%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
16	12%	FloPw	1.44	11.6	360	14%	14%	14%	14%	21%	16%	KerrG	p17.70	8.4	10	20%	19%	20%	+ 4%	23%	12%	OverTr	5.80	4.7	14	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	

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18	10%	GDV		8	69	13%	13%	13%	+	45%	28	Lanier	.68	1.8	112	26%	34%	38%	34%	27%	PrkDri	9.16	4.17	151	26%	24%	24%	+	36%	
22%	13%	GEICO	n.48	2.2	7	163	22	21%	22	15%	104%	Lowlind	.66	5.4	72	11%	11%	11%	+	34%	244%	PortHn	1.32	3.0	10	24	24%	34%	+	36%
46%	31	GE	n.16		1.4	364	44%	42%	43%	35%	22%	LeorP	.12		53	87	23%	24%	+	28	15%	PortPen	.32	3.3	9	71	16%	15%	+	36%
7%	3	GF Exp	.16	1.7	7	11	6	5%	5%	42%	22%	LearP	1.40	4.1	8	213	33%	33%	+	54	36%	Portm	.7	5.1	144	13%	13%	13%	+	36%

29%	17%	Garfink	1.40	5.4	7	103	26%	26%	25%	+ 1%	16%	13	Lehm	2.74	19.	134	14%	14%	14%	+ 2%
14%	8%	GosSvc	1.20	13.12	7	10%	10	10%	+ 1%	26%	15%	Lennar	1.20	1.2	6	77	15%	15%	15%	
60%	20%	Georhi	.20	7.20	193	40	20%	20%	- 1%	44	24%	Lensa	1.04	4.6	8	41	35%	35%	35%	

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Matsushita to Sue U.S. Over Dumping Ruling

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial will file a suit against the U.S. International Trade Commission after the ITC ruled that Matsushita had been dumping color televisions in the U.S. market, the Japanese electric appliance maker said Friday.

The ITC ruled on June 4 that Japanese television makers were selling their products in the United States for less than they sell the products at home in violation of international trade laws. It also rejected a request by Matsushita and other Japanese TV manufacturers to lift a dumping finding imposed 10 years ago.

A Matsushita spokesman said suit will be filed within a month and will claim that the ruling was based on speculation, saying the ITC rejected the Japanese request simply on grounds that if the ITC lifts the dumping finding, the U.S. television industry would suffer.

Spain Signs \$1-Billion Credit with Indonesia

JAKARTA — Spain agreed Friday to provide Indonesia with \$1-billion credit for the construction of a long-delayed hydrocracker plant in Dumai, central Sumatra.

The loan, signed by Banco Exterior de España and the Indonesian Finance Department, was under the form of buyers credit carrying an annual interest rate of 7.5 percent. The payment period is 10 years after completion of the plant.

Indonesia agreed to buy from Spain construction material for the project, which is expected to begin in late 1983 and is designed to crack 85,000 barrels of low-sulfur waxy residue a day into 72,900 barrels of middle and lighter distillates.

Toshiba Ampex to Export of Memory Systems

TOKYO — Toshiba Ampex, 51-percent owned by Toshiba and 49-percent by Ampex, said Friday it plans to start exporting magnetic tape memory systems through its U.S. partner's world network in the near future. The tapes are peripheral systems for computers.

Cumco, Blackmist Have Overthrust Oil Find

VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Blackmist Resources and Cumco Resources said the Ten Mile 1-26 wildcat well has tapped estimated potential recoverable reserves of about 10.7 million barrels of oil.

Both companies have a 23-percent interest in the well and 1,600 adjoining acres in the Paradox basin of the Overthrust Belt in Utah.

Hirschfeld Appointed Chairman of Fox

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif. — Twentieth Century-Fox Film has named Alan J. Hirschfeld chairman and chief executive officer succeeding Dennis C. Stanfill, who resigned June 30.

GE Integrates Research Into Strategic Planning

SCHENECTADY, N.Y. — General Electric's research and development center is doing the kind of thing that economists say all U.S. companies must do if the United States is to keep its technological edge in the world — developing the technology of the 21st century.

The center is one of the biggest and most sophisticated corporate research and development centers in the United States. This is where General Electric develops the potential of the microelectronic silicon chip.

"It is also a center of development for electric automobiles and plastics as tough as metal, and for highly sophisticated, coal-powered utility plants that burn fuel more efficiently. In a move that made headlines worldwide last year, the center developed an "oil-eating" bacterium.

Meeting the Challenge

"U.S. business today finds itself challenged by aggressive overseas competitors," John Welch, GE's chairman, said in the company's 1980 annual report. "National productivity has been declining, and, in industry after industry, product leadership is moving to other nations."

"Companies that refuse to renew themselves, that fail to cast off the old and embrace new technologies, could well find themselves in serious decline in the 1980s," he wrote.

GE research and development center works with the company's corporate strategy to introduce newly developed products to the marketplace by concentrating its resources on broad, company-wide needs, performing fundamental, longer-range research. It complements applied research and development efforts at more than 100 other GE laboratories nationwide associated with specific product operations.

Including the work at its satellite laboratories, GE last year spent \$1.6 billion on research and development, although GE studies show that the company has garnered much of it back in profits.

GE's R&D endeavors are acknowledged readily by outside analysts, who note that other firms are now following the company's lead in the integration of research and development into corporate strategic planning.

Shift in Development

Of late, the biggest R&D thrust at GE has been microelectronics, reflecting the company's contention that by the mid-1980s, two-thirds of its sales will be for the finished product, the company content in its diversified product lines.

Roland Schmitt, GE's vice president of corporate research and development, said that the leading edge in microelectronics development in recent years has shifted from the makers of electronic circuitry to the manufacturers of final systems in which the circuitry is used.

With the increasing need to custom-design circuitry to better fit the finished product, the company also is moving rapidly into the direct manufacture of microelectronic components and equipment.

Last February, the company paid \$235 million for Intersil, a leading supplier of advanced integrated circuits and data acquisition and memory products. In April, it paid \$100 million, with additional compensation contingent on sales, to buy Calma, a supplier of interactive graphic systems and a former subsidiary of United Telecommunications.

But the biggest profits should

U.S. Technology Shares Seen as Bargains

By Robert Metz
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some analysts view the recent slide in shares of technology companies with dismay, but others cheerfully are advising clients to buy while prices are low.

Hambrecht & Quist, a San Francisco-based brokerage house that limits its investment universe to such shares, chooses to adopt the positive viewpoint.

Clifford H. Higginson, Hambrecht's partner in charge of research, challenged observers who predict a disappointing market for technology shares. His long new report called the decline of recent weeks an example of periodic downturns that affect these stocks "every six to 12 months." But when "pessimism is rampant," he insisted, that is when the astute buy.

He compared the recent bear market to the one in 1978, recalling that technology issues experienced significant gains after that setback. During the gloomy period of 1978, Hambrecht & Quist published "1974 Revisited," arguing then as now that the stage was being set for future profits.

Mr. Higginson said, "With regard to long-term trends, it is interesting that the low points in both 1978 and 1981 were very significantly above the previous cyclical lows for stocks of most quality technology companies."

To prove his point, Mr. Higginson gave successive bear market lows for eight technology companies. He noted that Hewlett-Packard set a 1974 low of 26, a 1978 low of 31 and a 1981 low of 78.

The comparable figures for Digital Equipment were 16, 39 and 80; for Wang 1, 3 and 30; for Intel 3, 10 and 33; for MCOM 2, 3 and 22; for Datapoint 1, 9 and 43; for Scientific Atlanta 1, 3 and 18, and for Tymshare 3, 9 and 39.

Mr. Higginson argued that the growth outlook for these shares remains "very favorable," partly as a result of the technology industry's potential for providing productivity increases and energy conservation. Also, he said, human creativity will lead to new products through technology.

He rejected a widely heard argument that technology shares will lag as have Xerox, Polaroid and Avon. These three one-time growth favorites are still selling below their 1973 peaks.

Mr. Higginson said that what really happened was that some of the former high flying companies proved incapable of sustaining their previous growth rates. Failure to perceive a slowing of growth is "the big risk" in such shares, he added.

Other critics of technology companies argue that their shares will suffer if disinflation develops. Not so, Mr. Higginson said. He ac-

knowledgeed that cost pressures on business would be less in a disinflationary period but noted that the ability to offset smaller cost increases through price rises is also reduced. Pressure on profit margins is just as intense, and productivity gains through technology are just as essential, he said.

Many investors in technology issues have been alarmed by their high price-earnings multiples (30 or higher in some instances), but Mr. Higginson said he believes generally high multiples for the shares are "sustainable."

Between August, 1974, and October, 1978, he noted, companies followed by his firm showed an average compound earnings growth of 25.6 percent and compounded share appreciation of 31.2 percent.

He concluded, "After seeing these results, investors were even more willing to pay a premium for companies that offered the potential for superior earnings growth."

One thing seems certain. However much volatile technology issues recover, they will continue to experience heavier-than-average selling pressure during bear markets.

Further, as Hambrecht & Quist recognizes, technology is changing so rapidly that promising product lines can be a disappointment, and so can some technology companies themselves. Moreover, shares of the laggards do not recover.

Loans Questioned at First National of Boston

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

BOSTON — Over the last few decades, the First National Bank of Boston, a proper and prosperous institution, has developed an unorthodox style of specialized commercial lending centered in a "special industries" division and catering to more risky or troubled borrowers.

While the bank's involvement with special or troubled companies including unusual fees and extensive bank involvement in the borrower's affairs — has often worked well for both parties, it also has, on occasion, created trouble for the bank.

Perhaps most embarrassing for a discreet institution in a discreet profession, this involvement at times has resulted in attention being focused on some of the bank's lending practices.

The bank's specialized lending came under a cloud after the slaying on May 27 in Tulsa, Okla., of Roger M. Wheeler, the chairman and chief executive officer of Telex, owner of the largest chain of jai alai frontons in the United States and a customer of the bank. Just recently, investors from Tulsa were reported to be in Boston pursuing information linking Mr. Wheeler's killing to his jai alai

investments, which were arranged by First National.

The bank's intrusions into Mr. Wheeler's jai alai operations — including a loan agreement giving the bank tight management control and a \$1 million finder's fee — worried both Mr. Wheeler and law enforcement officials.

Bank records and court documents in Boston, New York, and Washington raise further questions about the bank's specialized lending practices in general and in the special industries division in particular.

Specifically these records show the following:

- Bank officials allegedly improperly altered bank records to hide from accountants and bank examiners multimillion-dollar overdrafts, according to bank records and testimony in a pending lawsuit in Boston involving the bank and Daniel H. Overmyer, a customer of the special industries unit. The bank has denied any wrongdoing in the case but has not addressed the issue of the allegedly altered records. One bank memorandum shows that the bank in 1972 was to "clean up" a \$1.5 million overdraft on its books for purposes of an Overmyer audit, and another memorandum shows that

a \$2.5 million loan was set up in 1973 without any formal agreement "out of overdraft" — converting the overdraft to a loan — for "bank year-end purposes."

The bank, in a transaction criticized by law enforcement officials, accepted in 1975 a questionable corporate guarantee of a \$1 million personal bank loan to the corporation's president despite knowledge by the bank that the guarantee created "significant legal and political problems," according to a bank memorandum. Richard D. Hill, the bank's chairman, said that he was unaware of the matter. The bank official who wrote the memorandum and made the loan was subsequently promoted.

Earlier this year, the bank took over the ownership of a Toledo, Ohio, television station with the approval of the Federal Communications Commission in a move that the previous owner alleges is illegal. The bank's attorneys have defended the takeover as legal, though an internal bank memorandum says that "taking a control position would require FCC approval, which as a bank we are not in a position to obtain."

Several complaints against the bank by former customers involving several hundred million dollars allege that the bank's intrusions into the handling of their finances forced them into bankruptcy. In one case, the borrower said that the bank "insisted" he pay for unrelated bank services, such as the handling of his private estate, after his company became indebted to First National. The bank has defended its actions in these cases, noting that it was properly protecting its interests as a creditor.

The bank occasionally has had customer or consulting relationships with individuals or institutions linked to organized crime by law enforcement officials. Bank officials, while acknowledging such occasional involvement, say they have moved to rectify or sever such relationships.

The bank's specialized lending is largely the legacy of Serge Semenenko, a Russian immigrant who started the special industries division. Though he left the bank about 14 years ago, Mr. Semenenko's unorthodox legacy now has become the bank's conventional wisdom.

Mr. Hill said in an interview that the bank, resembling in many ways a European-style merchant bank, increasingly would be relying on specialized commercial lending in the rapidly changing financial services markets.

The special industries division, under Mr. Semenenko's guidance, developed the concept of long-term lending, which requires the bank to make a more intensive credit analysis of a borrower. A lending officer in the special industries unit typically handles less than a dozen accounts, but those accounts range across geographic

and product boundaries that normally apply to other lending divisions within First National.

In addition, the bank often syndicates large loans among other banks and insurance companies for customers of the special industries unit, earning lucrative agent fees for the bank.

New Unit

Last year, Mr. Hill said, the bank, one of the nation's oldest and the 17th largest, set up a new "specialized corporate financing function" that includes the special industries section and is headed by a former special industries official, William F. Thompson.

Mr. Semenenko, who died last year, was regarded in many banking circles as a pioneering and innovative banker who in his 41 years at the bank helped build many ailing companies, especially in the entertainment and communications industries. During the 1960s, on the other hand, various official investigations in the United States and the Bahamas criticized transactions involving Mr. Semenenko or the bank. Some of the transactions also were linked to organized crime.

One of Mr. Semenenko's last customers was Mr. Overmyer, who, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, tried to assemble a nationwide chain of warehouses with the help of First National and its special industries division. By 1973, some of Mr. Overmyer's corporations were in financial difficulty and sought protection in the federal bankruptcy courts.

In 1976 the bank sued Mr. Overmyer in the state Superior Court in Boston for more than \$6 million it said he owed. Mr. Overmyer subsequently countersued for \$200 million, saying the bank had forced him into insolvency. Earlier this year Mr. Overmyer filed an affidavit detailing his charges in the case, which is scheduled for trial in the fall.

What emerges from Mr. Overmyer's affidavit and bank documents produced in the case is a contradictory image of First National, accommodating its customer on the one hand and making aggressive demands on the other.

Overdrafts Tolerated

In one of its first accommodations, the bank lent over a couple of years several million dollars to Overmyer corporations before receiving audited financial statements, contrary to normal bank lending practices, according to documents and testimony in the case. The bank also tolerated large overdrafts by Overmyer companies and manipulated bank records to hide those overdrafts.

Mr. Overmyer also said that the bank "arbitrarily" failed to honor about \$1 million in checks his companies had written to various vendors and tax authorities. A Dec. 21, 1973, bank memorandum to Mr. Hill, the bank's chairman,

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

NYSE Prices Higher; Money Supply Drops

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange staged a blue-chip rally Friday as some investors sought to recover losses sustained earlier in the week.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 3.90 points Thursday after falling 34 points the previous three sessions, was ahead 8.18 points to close at 936.74.

Advances led declines, 865-482, among the 1,829 issues traded.

The NYSE volume was 38.88 million shares, down from the 41.79 million traded Thursday.

After the markets closed, the Federal Reserve Board announced that the nation's basic money supply, M-1-B, fell \$5.9 billion to a seasonally adjusted average of \$429.9 billion in the week ended July 15. The narrower measure of the money supply known as M-1-A fell \$4.7 billion to an average of \$360.4 billion.

Treasury Undersecretary Beryl Sprinkel said Friday that economic performance weak enough to be called a recession is possible but that any downturn will be short-lived and will be followed by good growth as the administration's tax cuts are implemented.

"All of the forces that point to weak economic activity are evident," Mr. Sprinkel said, adding that high interest rates are causing "massive damage" to the economy but that the administration is willing "to bear some costs" to reduce inflation.

Wall Street analysts said the light trading indicated institutions were not participating in the rally attempt. Bargain hunters were providing much of the market's strength.

On the NYSE floor, Conoco, which climbed 3 3/4 points Thursday, was again the most active, with volume of more than 2 million shares, losing 1 1/4 to 86 1/4. The company said it would study Jos. Seagram & Sons' revised offer of \$92 1/4 share for 51.5 percent of its stock.

Conoco said that the NYSE has approved the listing of the 15.9 million unissued shares that the company had granted Du Pont an option to buy. Du Pont is now in a position to buy them at \$87.50 a share subject only to expiration of the legal waiting period, Conoco said.

Mobile also has made a bid for

Conoco and its stock was the third most active closing up 3/4 at 30 3/4.

In corporate news, G. Heileman Brewing said Friday it has offered to acquire Jos. Schlitz Brewing, the fourth-largest brewer in the United States, for \$17 a share in cash and stock, a total of about \$495 million. Schlitz stock gained 2 1/4 on the NYSE to close at 134.

Seagram Rips Tactics Used By Conoco

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Seagram on Friday accused Conoco's board and management of "desperate, last ditch tactics" to protect their positions by "soliciting the governments of Norway and Dubai to take actions which could be detrimental to Conoco and its shareholders."

The Canadian distiller said it may take legal action against Conoco management if it interferes with Seagram's offer for Conoco shares, which was raised Thursday 57 a share to \$92. Conoco's board has rejected takeover offers from Seagram and Mobil and is backing Du Pont's bid.

Replying to a letter from Conoco asking how Norway would react if the company is taken over by Seagram, Norway's Ministry of Oil and Energy warned Conoco that the country may reconsider the company's participation in the North Sea if Seagram is successful.

According to Norway's Minister of Oil and Energy, Arvid Johanson, foreign oil companies granted concessions should be able to offer Norway's own industry new experience and technology. "Seagram is not involved in oil or related industries," he was quoted by the newspaper Aftenposten as saying.

Dubai reportedly has raised objections to Seagram's bid because the company is controlled by the Bronfman family, which is Jewish. Conoco has a Dubai subsidiary that it says had revenue of \$1.2 billion last year. Conoco 1980 revenues 1980 totaled \$183 billion.

Seagram noted that its Texas Pacific Oil subsidiary conducted oil and natural gas operations in Dubai and is engaged in similar operations in the North Sea.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 24 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	DM	FF	£	DM	FF	£	DM	FF	£
Amsterdam	2.1785	5.80	111.31	46.80	8.229	—	—	—	—	—
Bremen (D)	39.36	74.175	16.70	8.822	3.795	14.725	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt (D)	2.2475	4.835	41.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (D)	1.84	—	4.597	10.157	2.565	5.587	74.45	—	—	—
Milan	1.2145	2.2870	49.48	20.80	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1.37	1.842	6.146	1.724	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	6.55	22.75	48.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	2.105	3.914	86.39	34.341	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECU	1.201	0.556	2.511	5.939	1.2514	2.805	41.229	—	—	—

(Stereos: 1.2475 Irish L.)

(a) Commercial franc, (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (c) Units of 100, (d) Units of 1000.

Dollar Values

	\$	DM	FF	£	\$	DM	FF	£
Swiss	1.392	—	—	—	0.824	—	—	—
Australian	0.575	—	—	—	0.843	—	—	—
Belgian franc	40.33	—	—	—	0.012	—	—	—
Canadian	1.2175	—	—	—	0.012	—	—	—
Denmark	7.4605	—	—	—	0.132	—	—	—
French franc	4.835	—	—	—	0.020	—	—	—
German mark	3.36	—	—	—	0.275	—	—	—
Italian lire	2.36	—	—	—	0.0001	—	—	—
Japanese yen	3.75	—	—	—	0.009	—	—	—
Netherlands guilder	3.76	—	—	—	0.003	—	—	—
Portuguese escudo	200.48	—	—	—	0.0002	—	—	—
Spanish peseta	166.64	—	—	—	0.0001	—	—	—
Swedish krona	4.66	—	—	—	0.001	—	—	—
Swiss franc	1.392	—	—	—	0.0001	—	—	—

(Stereos: 1.2475 Irish L.)

(a) Commercial franc, (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound, (c) Units of 100, (d) Units of 1000.

ADVERTISEMENTS

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

July 24, 1981

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of the funds which are supplied by the Value Line Investment Survey.

International funds are listed in the Value Line Investment Survey. The Value Line Investment Survey is a computer-based program that provides a comprehensive analysis of the performance of international funds. It includes a detailed analysis of the fund's assets, liabilities, and net asset value. It also includes a detailed analysis of the fund's performance over a period of 12 months. The Value Line Investment Survey is a valuable tool for investors who are considering investing in international funds.

Other Funds

ALLIANCE INT'L BK of Bermuda	10.500	—	—	—
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd	—	—	—	—
(1) Action Fund	—	—	—	—
(2) Bond Fund	—	—	—	—
(3) Equity Fund	—	—	—	—
(4) Growth Fund	—	—	—	—
(5) Income Fund	—	—	—	—
(6) International Fund	—	—	—	—
(7) Money Fund	—	—	—	—
(8) Real Estate Fund	—	—	—	—
(9) Risk Fund	—	—	—	—
(10) Special Fund	—	—	—	—
(11) Tax Fund	—	—	—	—
(12) World Fund	—	—	—	—

UNITED STATES INVESTMENT FUND

(1) American Fund	—	—	—	—
(2) Bond Fund	—	—	—	—
(3) Equity Fund	—	—	—	—
(4) Growth Fund	—	—	—	—
(5) Income Fund	—	—	—	—
(6) International Fund	—	—	—	—
(7) Money Fund	—	—	—	—
(8) Real Estate Fund	—	—	—	—
(9) Risk Fund	—	—	—	—
(10) Special Fund	—	—	—	—
(11) Tax Fund	—	—	—	—
(12) World Fund	—	—	—	—

UNITED STATES INVESTMENT FUND

— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets.....	\$35.57	(w) Indl Inc Fund (Jersey).....	\$20.29
— (d) Fidelity Div. Svs. Tr.....	\$81.91	(r) Inlt Securities Fund.....	\$3.96
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd.....	\$34.21	(d) Investa DWS.....	DM 34.49

Newsman Newman and Sport: The Erudite Plumbs the Heroic

By Willie Scharz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Had Edwin Newman taken the road not traveled, sport might be as indebted to him as English is.

"I was always interested in sports as a boy," Newman says. "I can remember attending football and baseball games and wanting to run out on the field afterwards."

"I envied sportswriters. I couldn't imagine that you got paid for watching a game."

"I thought about being a sports reporter, but things just seemed to take me away from that direction. They were sort of decided by chance."

In the 40 years since his first foray into journalism as a wire service reporter in Washington, Newman, 62, has become one of the leading authorities on how America speaks — not particularly well, he will be quick to tell you — and one of its most respected newsmen and critics.

But some corner of him remains the idolizing 10-year-old who couldn't wait to see what Lou Gehrig had done the previous day. And when Hilary Cosell, the daughter of you-know-who and producer of NBC's "Sports Journal," called, Newman answered.

"I had done a small amount of sports for NBC while I was in London," Newman says. "We used to try to figure out a way to get to Wimbledon and sit in the press box."

That's the Man

"I had been thinking about him for a while," Cosell says. "We wanted to use someone from NBC News for issues on which a person with Ed's credibility and reputation could ask the kind of questions the stories demanded. I saw him on a show and said, 'That's who we've been looking for.'"

Now that she's found him, she'll never let him go. Newman has been appearing regularly on "Sports Journal," part of "Sports World," NBC's Sunday afternoon anthology show. He is used as

frequently as his schedule permits and Cosell finds an appropriate subject.

"I try to do clear and illuminating stories about aspects of sports that otherwise would not be on TV," Newman explains. "I want to present solid pieces without getting into sports jargon. I hope to tell the story with clarity and a sense of humor and present it from a different point of view."

Newman's is not the usual sport interview. If the man attended press conference, they'd last days. If particular football players — Fred Biletnikoff and Lester Hayes, to take two notorious examples — were wearing stickum, Newman would want to know why players are allowed to wear it, what the rules are governing the stuff and why, if receivers can't do so on their pants.

If one player slipped another, as instant replay clearly showed Pittsburgh's Mean Joe Greene once did to Denver's Paul Howard, Newman would be less concerned with the puncher's motivation than with the authorities' failure to dismiss him from the field.

Detachment — Hard Questions

"People who aren't wrapped up in sports can ask better questions than those who are," Newman says. "Those questions will occur to somebody who's a little bit outside more than [to] somebody inside. If you're a bit detached you're more apt to ask hard questions."

As with golf and dating, it's all in the approach. Clearly doesn't hurt to have been a newsman for four decades. On his old "Speaking Freely" show, Newman asked guests like Ernie Banks, Muhammad Ali and Willie Chamberlin questions they'd never heard in a locker room. The scene was a combination of newsmen as sports reporter and athlete as news subject.

"There's a great deal of enthusiasm that accompanies sports reporting, especially on the air," Newman says. "I think at times the enthusiasm might be tempered with more skepticism. But I've never worked for a sports department. If I did, perhaps I would be expected to be more enthusiastic, in which case I would very quickly be out of a job."

"I don't approach a 'Sports Journal' story any differently than a news story. Nobody's asked me to. We don't go out to rave anybody or celebrate or destroy anybody. We're examining questions in the world of sports."

The danger of excessive enthusiasm comes in when you're doing a profile, because you've already suggested the person is important enough to do a story about. It's a question of letting hero worship get into reporting. That's something you should never do in any circumstances.

"Sports people take on heroic dimension," Newman says. "Somebody gets the winning hit in the World Series and thousands of people are ready to go mad at the mere sight of him. And it makes a sizable difference to the country. I'm not sure you have to promote it, but you have to understand it."

Measurable, Definable

"Sports are popular because it is measurable, definable and provable. Politics and news aren't like that, unless it's a predictable event like Prince Charles' wedding."

"Sports is a very good area in which excellence is still treasured. That is something the country needs very, very badly. One of the great dangers of sports is that it is beginning to take on other aspects of American life."

"It is becoming more complicated and risks becoming less interesting for that reason."

Maybe Newman can do something about it.



Edwin Newman

"Excellence is still treasured."



Marvin Miller



Ray Grebey

Baseball Strike Negotiations Recess; Miller Pessimistic on Saving Season

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — With chances of saving the rest of the season labeled "very bad" by the players' negotiator, talks to end the major league baseball strike have recessed and disagreement over the progress of the bargaining.

Negotiations are not expected to resume until the middle of next week, after the executive board of the Major League Players Association meets Monday in Chicago to discuss the status of the dispute with club owners over free-agent compensation.

After four days of hard negotiations, a breakdown occurred when the players' union, said Tuesday night as talks ended after a day of ups and downs at the bargaining table.

Differences Narrowed

But Ray Grebey, the owners' top negotiator, said "we're closer than we've ever been" to ending the 43-day-old walkout.

"We have moved much closer, narrowed our differences," he said. "Unfortunately, the parties have been unable to totally resolve the differences. We're closer than we've ever been."

Moffett Disappointed

Federal mediator Kenneth Moffett said he did not look for talks to resume until at least next week, possibly Wednesday. "I'm very disappointed," said Moffett. "The logistics, the people and number of people at the negotiating table were as right as night could be. But things came to a grinding halt [Thursday night]. It is the same philosophical problems we have had all along."

Thursday was a lengthy and confusing day at the headquarters of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, where the talks had been held under a news blackout since being moved here from New York Monday.

Rumors of a prospective settlement swept the building, often followed shortly by other rumors that the talks were stalled.

The issue of free-agent compensation has been at the center of baseball's labor war the last two years. The owners want a professional player as compensation for losing a top-ranking free agent, rather than just the amateur draft choice that has been the rule since 1976.

The players, while saying that would cut down their freedom of movement (won in previous negotiations and in arbitration), agreed to the concept of professional compensation. But they have suggested stocking a compensation fund filled by several teams, rather than the owners' plan to have direct compensation from the club signing a free agent to the club losing him.

In a statement released by the PRC in New York Friday, Grebey said the owners' proposal among other things provides two alternatives for compensation for the loss of a ranking free agent: a variation of a plan proposed by Moffett which provides direct compensation to the standings of the two clubs involved.

While the owners' pitch is that they are negotiating on a pool concept, they have changed nothing from their original proposal of direct compensation," said Miller. "Since our executive board has voted unanimously over and over again that they will not accept direct compensation, the owners know that there could not be any agreement."

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"All our efforts have not produced an agreement," said Miller, "and we are convinced they [the owners] do not want a settlement."

Asked about the prospects for resuming the season, Miller replied: "Very bad."

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From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — With chances of saving the rest of the season labeled "very bad" by the players' negotiator, talks to end the major league baseball strike have recessed and disagreement over the progress of the bargaining.

Negotiations are not expected to resume until the middle of next week, after the executive board of the Major League Players Association meets Monday in Chicago to discuss the status of the dispute with club owners over free-agent compensation.

After four days of hard negotiations, a breakdown occurred when the players' union, said Tuesday night as talks ended after a day of ups and downs at the bargaining table.

Differences Narrowed

But Ray Grebey, the owners' top negotiator, said "we're closer than we've ever been" to ending the 43-day-old walkout.

"We have moved much closer, narrowed our differences," he said. "Unfortunately, the parties have been unable to totally resolve the differences. We're closer than we've ever been."

Moffett Disappointed

Federal mediator Kenneth Moffett said he did not look for talks to resume until at least next week, possibly Wednesday. "I'm very disappointed," said Moffett. "The logistics, the people and number of people at the negotiating table were as right as night could be. But things came to a grinding halt [Thursday night]. It is the same philosophical problems we have had all along."

Thursday was a lengthy and confusing day at the headquarters of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, where the talks had been held under a news blackout since being moved here from New York Monday.

Rumors of a prospective settlement swept the building, often followed shortly by other rumors that the talks were stalled.

The issue of free-agent compensation has been at the center of baseball's labor war the last two years. The owners want a professional player as compensation for losing a top-ranking free agent, rather than just the amateur draft choice that has been the rule since 1976.

The players, while saying that would cut down their freedom of movement (won in previous negotiations and in arbitration), agreed to the concept of professional compensation. But they have suggested stocking a compensation fund filled by several teams, rather than the owners' plan to have direct compensation from the club signing a free agent to the club losing him.

In a statement released by the PRC in New York Friday, Grebey said the owners' proposal among other things provides two alternatives for compensation for the loss of a ranking free agent: a variation of a plan proposed by Moffett which provides direct compensation to the standings of the two clubs involved.

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